JPRS. 76857

21 November 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2322

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KABBAT'S SPEECH POINTS OUT SIMILARITIES BETWEEN HASSAN II, HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY

Casablanca MAROC SOIR in French 8 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Following is the address delivered at the Seventh PDCI-RDA Congress by His Majesty the King's ambassador to the Ivory Coast, Taofiq Kabbaj, special envoy from Hassan II of Morocco:

"Mr President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, Honorary PDCI-RDA President, Honorable Members of Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"It is a privilege which gives me great pleasure to take part in the sittings of the PDCI-RDA Seventh Congress as a special envoy of Hassan II, King of Morocco.

"I shall first of all discharge the duty of conveying to Mr President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the Sage of Africa, a friendly message of deep fraternal esteem from his confrere Hassan II.

"His Majesty has also asked me to convey his fraternal greetings to one and all and on his part as well as that of his people united around him in his national political organization to express every best wish for the success of your undertakings and the realization of our Ivory Coast fellow people's most earnest aspirations.

"His Majesty, King Hassan II, his government and his people are following with keen interest and deep admiration the Ivory Coast Republic's spectacular advance along the road to development and progress within the framework of stability and national unity. He proudly cheers the Ivory Coast's commitment to the way of renewal and democracy.

"The fact that the theme chosen for your party's Seventh Congress is renewal and democracy bears witness, if need be, to the profound wisdom of His Excellency, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, his far-sighted political acumen, his love for his people and especially for youth. It also goes to prove the vitality and dynamism of the PCDI-RDA which, over the 30 years of its existence, has succeeded in safeguarding its cohesiveness, its own particular spirit, and to prove its realism.

"In any case, it is giving us the opportunity to ascertain with the greatest pleasure that throughout the various forward movements through which the

respective political organizations of the Moroccan Kingdom and the Ivory Coast Republic have gone, the same measures, the same choices and objectives have inspired the activity of our two outstanding heads of state. This makes it evident that the friendship which indefectibly unites them, especially since the never-to-be-forgotten visit of His Excellency, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to Morocco in September 1973, is no idle word. In fact, it gives proof of the existence, between His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency, President Houphouet-Boigny of a similarity of views and a perfect kindred spirit in the analysis of the problems which beset our two countries, as well as on both the national plane as on the international scene.

"In fact, the Moroccan Kingdom, like the Ivory Coast Republic today, has already embarked on the road to democratization. Representatives of the Moroccan people enlisted in their various political organizations, as well as in their northern provinces and the retrieved Saharan provinces, are actively and directly engaged in local, regional and national representative institutions in promoting the development and progress of the Moroccan nation.

"In Morocco as in the Ivory Coast, priority is given to economic growth through the promotion of agriculture, the building of big dams, the erection of large economic units. Very special attention is also being given first and foremost to the educational problem which constitutes the key to our progress.

"Lastly, in Morocco, like His Excellency President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in the Ivory Coast, His Majesty King Hassan II is just as strongly committed to his country's independence, its unity and territorial integrity as he is to the achievement of peace, justice and recourse to dialog.

"Basing his remarks on these principles, His Majesty one day said: 'I am an ardent disciple of the Moslem School of Politics. My ancestor, the Prophet Sidna Mohammed, taught us to talk first and foremost, to continue talking, and to talk always before taking up arms.'

"Likewise motivated by this sense of justice and the desire for peace, His Majesty Hassan II served as chairman of the Al Qods Committee, and like His Excellency, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, is working for the achievement of peace in the Middle East by recognizing the legal rights of the Palestinian people, the return of occupied Arab territories, including the Holy City of Jerusalem.

"Both our countries, therefore, under the enlightened leadership of His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, and motivated and encouraged by the same ideals, the same desires for peace, justice and development, are also instruments in strengthening still more the time-honored ties which unite us.

"Once again, I wish you every success in your undertakings and ardently ask God to grant a long life to His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny and His Majesty King Hassan II.

"Long live the Ivory Coast!

"Long live the Moroccan Kingdom!

"Long live the Ivory Coast-Moroccan friendship!

"Long live African unity!"

8870
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

GABONESE LOAN TO CAR--Bangui, 1 Nov (AFP)--Gabon is to grant a loan of 1 billion CFA francs to the Central African Republic as a contribution to her economic recovery efforts, President David Dacko announced on arrival in Bangui on Friday after 36-hour working visit to Libreville. Mr David Dacko also indicated that the Gabonese Government will make available to its nationals who were interested in investing in the Central African Republic a sum of 2 billion CFA francs for this purpose. Commercial exchanges between Libreville and Bangui will pass through a more active phase, Mr Dacko added, noting with satisfaction the numerous contacts established between Gabonese and Central African businessmen. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in French 1407 GMT 1 Nov 80 AB]

UGANDAN, ZAIRIAN BORDER DISCUSSION--The chairman of the military commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has received a special message from President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire about the recent invasion of northwestern Uganda by the remnants of Amin's soldiers. The message was delivered by the Zairian secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr (Arthur Izingua), at the Mile Mansions. Mr Muwanga and the secretary of state for foreign affairs had cordial discussions on matters of mutual interest between the two countries. Mr Muwanga told Mr (Izingua) that he was very much encouraged by the message and the spirit in which the message was brought. He said there is no doubt that the Zaire government was committed to the spirit and the charter of the OAU and hoped that further reexamination of the situation in the border areas will ensure no recurrence of the incident. Present at the ceremony were the ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi; regional cooperation, Dr Picho Owiny; the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Karugire; Uganda's ambassador to Zaire, Mr Sendawula, and Zaire's ambassador to Uganda, Bukaka. [Text] [LD062221 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Nov 80]

CSO: 4420

CONDITIONS ON EVE OF TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE NOTED

Libreville L'UNION in French 6-8, 10, 11-12 Oct 80

[Article by Obame Emane, Jean Bilinga: "Equatorial Guinea"]

[6 Oct 80 pp 1, 7]

[Text] 1. An Ethnic Rebalancing of the Government

Next 12 October Equatorial Guinea will celebrate the 12th anniversary of its independence, the second one after the blow for freedom of 3 August 1979 that ousted the dictator, Macias Nguema Biyogho and brought the Supreme Military Council to power. Equatorial Guinea seems to have emerged from a top-to-bottom metamorphosis that is having repercussions both on economic structures and on people's attitudes.

The ousting of Cap Salvador Ela Nseng from the governing team, even while sanctioning a reprehensible attitude, provided an opportunity for a fundamental ethnic rebalancing of the government, in the direction of stability.

Positively, Salvador Ela Nseng represented a singular force. His intransigent nationalism earned him the notice of Macias Nguema, but it later led to an opposition movement being formed by the women of Ebebeyin, who were discontented with the dictator's demands; this earned him his disgrace.

At the time of the coup d'etat of 3 August 1979 Cap Ela Nseng was stagnating in a prison cell. His brothers in arms rescued him, to make him the Number Three man of the CMS [Supreme Military Council], basing the move on his having the halo of a persecuted person.

Negatively, it is probable that interrogations of the former director of Blackbeach Prison had revealed actions involving Salvador Ela Nseng that were incompatible with his vice presidential post. In any case the major factor in his being shunted aside, ostensibly for diplomatic representation in Peking, is more likely to be financial misappropriation.

They say in well-informed circles in Malabo that, taking advantage of Col Teodoro Obiang being abroad, Ela Nseng requisitioned the management of a commercial company for the benefit of a relative. The CMS president, informed of the affair on his return, temporized at first, and finally ordered an audit that revealed a

financial deficit of 8,000,000 ekweles (7 edweles = 10 CFA francs).

President Teodoro Obiang offered his subordinate an alternative: the verdict of the military court with shameful publicity, or removal. Salvador Ela Nseng chose exile in Peking.

The Supreme Military Council took advantage of that opportunity to have a Bubi accede to the vice presidency, Maj Eulogio Oyo Riquesa, who was recently military governor of Bioko Island, with the ministerial portfolio of Labor as a bonus.

This kind of sprinkling is vital for a country that too often suffers from Fang hegemony. We should remember the first Bubi revolt in 1898 in San Carlos (which is now called Luba, and which recently was still sheltering the Soviet fishing fleet). In 1910 a second Bubi revolt broke out, one that lasted several years: worried about the Fang preponderance, the inhabitants of Bioko (or Fernando Po) systematically dissociated themselves from the Rio Muni, preferring to remain loyal to Spain, even in the thick of the republican war, whereas the Rio Muni went over to the Republican Front government, which afterwards earned it a chastisement dealt by the Spanish fleet, based in the Canaries.

Florencio Maye Ela, the former military governor of Bata, who rallies his putschists by coordinating the Rio Muni operations, holds onto the first vice presidency and Foreign Affairs. He makes no secret of his preference for the Spanish friend and promotes his implantation.

With the ousting of Salvador Ela Nseng President Teodoro Obiang has not, for all that, reached the end of his worries. One day, calling in an African diplomat for a friendly conversation, he mentioned to him the name of a close associate who had tampered with some thick envelopes from a Spanish oil company.

Ethnic balance gives two other ministerial portfolios to the Bubis: Tarsicio Mane Abeso (Education, Culture, Youth and Sports) and Cristino Seriche Bioko (Public Works, Housing, Urbanism and Transportation). But the key ministries remain in the hands of Col Teodoro Obiang: Defense, Information, Commerce and incidentally Tourism, while Internal Affairs reverts to a man of confidence, Felix Mba Nchama, with the physique of a centurion, a close-cropped skull and a curving mustache.

[7 Oct 80 p 5]

[Text] 2. An Omnipresent Spanish Friend

The enthusiasm that the Equatorial Guinean people had for the old colonizing power is slowly dimming, in spirit and letter. In fact, although Spain is avoiding a paternalistic attitude toward its little African partner at any price, it cannot help steamrolling in all areas of economic and social life, causing an involuntary rejection phenomenon.

The cooperation agreements between Malabo and Madrid, according to the new ambassador, Jose-Luis Graullera, embrace three basic sectors: education, health and administration. In reality, the Spanish authorities are playing a primary role in reestablishing the currency and in the country's oil future.

Nearly 120 teachers have been sent since 3 August 1979 to the insular and continental provinces, while 200 Guinean holders of scholarships for university or technical-professional training are getting ready to cross the ocean for the academic year 1980-1981.

In the health sector, 40 doctors and as many nurses are working to rehabilitate the hospital institutions; sometimes, it seems, in a rather disorganized way, since clashes are bursting out with the cooperants from the European Economic Community on the subject of two hospitals that normally fall within European jurisdiction.

In the administrative domain, the third wing of the Spanish triptych, one should mention the joint drawing up of texts of laws and regulations, especially ordinances having to do with the budget and the functioning of the administration.

The Supreme Military Council is also selecting young policemen and soldiers to take training courses on the peninsula; since the advent of the new regime Spanish officers, their number later doubled by Moroccan soldiers and police, are staffing the Equatorial Guinean army as instructors and advisers. The Guinean police have received the benefit of sophisticated materiel and the armed forces are not being outdone. Armored cars, amphibious vehicles, anti-aircraft guns, light equipment and helmets recovered from the Civil War--of German manufacture--paraded in the National Stadium at Malabo on Sunday 3 August 1980, to ovations from the crowd.

The Soviet stores were invisible, relegated to the barracks or in the hands of the troops billeted in Rio Muni. The air potential is still weak: one Antonov and one Yakoblev jet, swamped by the noria of the Casa 212 and the large jets of the Spanish air army, unloading from their full cargo holds merchandise straight from Spain.

Among those shipments are food products, for which a distribution network has been organized, including a whole fleet of Land rovers, Seats and Colts from the Spanish Technical Cooperation, for various uses and thanks to the fact that two semi-public companies have been formed.

Several government-owned stores have been opened, contrasting with the desperately empty shops of Macias Nguema's time, which are buried in dust.

Petroleum exploration, for which two Spanish companies, GEPSA [expansion unknown] and CEMSA, hold the permits, is giving way to silent, underground, implacable fights. Since February 1980, Ambassador Jose-Luis Graullera told us, technicians of Hispanoil have been conducting a seismic campaign that has already resulted in concrete proposals to the Equatorial Guinean authorities. So progress is being made toward creating a semi-public company for prospecting and exploiting Gulf crude.

[8 Oct 80 p 7]

[Text] 3. The Magic Petroleum Faucet

The promising petroleum gold mine is causing huge interests to enter the lists. Perched on the Gulf of Biafra, the island of Bioko as well as the coast of the Rio Muni should logically be concealing petroliferous layers, since from Nigeria to Cabinda, by way of Cameroon and Gabon, the subsoil abounds in black gold.

Former prospecting, in Macias Nguema's time, was carried out off Point Mbenda, Rio Ekupo and Rio Campo. Gulf Oil was brought in by a diplomatic action on the part of Washington, while Amoco Oil, which was prospecting around 1965, has picked up again.

When the dictator fell the dossiers of the French companies Total and Elf-Aquitaine for their part were already in a good position on the desk of Ambassador Hubert Cornet, a former colonial administrator lost in that forgotten Equatorial Guinea who continues publicly to show his admiration for the "legal methods" of Macias Nguema.

When the minister of Cooperation, Robert Galley, made an official visit in October 1979, the day of the celebration of independence, he strengthened with his Guinean interlocutors the Elysee's interest in this new African partner. Occasional but steadfast, the French presence materialized again last 3 August with the visit of Martin Kirsch, adviser to the presidency.

According to our information, Elf has not yet ended up with agreements and the arduous negotiations continue to go their own sweet way. Would Hispanoil, a Spanish company also working in Gabon, offer a minor role to a French partner to counterbalance the formidable financial and material power of the United States? Nothing is impossible.

The stakes are so sizable in a country where everything remains to be done again. In this whirlwind Cameroon and Gabon look like poor relations and Malabo has not hesitated to challenge the oil agreements signed at the time of President Teodoro Obiang's visit to Libreville in December 1979. Foreign Affairs Minister Florencio Maye Ela would be no stranger to such a "heartbreaking revision."

No doubt it is better to work blow by blow like the French private contractors, Razel and Dragages, using an Aid and Cooperation Fund loan to renovate the port of Bata, or Castel (the owner of SOBRAGA [expansion unknown] in Libreville), which is putting up a brewery with a capacity of 100,000 hectoliters of beer, on six hectares.

Would racketeering take possession of a country that has been sinking for 11 years into the bloodiest prehistory? At present neighboring Cameroon is also becoming aware of the interest of this Equatorial Guinea which until recently boiled down to several tens of thousands of refugees, to be treated adequately but no more than that.

One fact is certain: Yaounde wants to remain at the head of the African pack, if there is a pack. Rightly or wrongly they are saying that Prime Minister Paul Biya was designated at the last moment to represent Cameroon at the festivities of 3 August 1980, after it became public knowledge that the Gabonese vice prime minister, Georges Rawiri, was coming. One rung higher.

But the most conspicuous confrontations have already exploded at the level of Spain and the EEC, to earn the favor of a country that produces cocoa, coffee, wood, while waiting for the magic faucet of oil and mining resources.

[10 Oct 80 p 5]

[Text] 4. To Restore the Value of the Edwele

In the combat area of competitive interests, the IMF and the EEC are playing a moderating and intermediary role.

The program presented by Administrator Samuel Nana Sinkam stipulated a total of $25,000,000 (5,000,000,000 CFA francs) which was to be a third section of credit, to be drawn upon successively over eight years with a four-year deferred payment.

As technical assistance the IMF sent the Guinean Finance Ministry (responsibility for which reverted to Teodoro Obiang after Salvador Ela Nseng went into exile) two assistants for expenditures and tax revenues.

To the Central Bank the IMF sent an adviser for the governor and a cooperant to hold the balance of payments; these associates were paid by the Fund but answerable to the Equatorial Guinean government.

The Fund's most spectacular action was the devaluation of the ekwele, which was recommended by a report and supported by the Spanish experts. In fact, Nana Sinkam explained to us in an interview in Malabo, since the departure in 1975 of the Nigerian agricultural workers (most of whom had fled the Biafra war in 1968), the cocoa sector's yield was too low; the hard labor that Macias Nguema decreed for the over-15 population did not solve the problem.

So it was necessary to return to the workers on these plantations a pecuniary motivation; the plantations had become 80 percent privately owned after the coup d'etat. To double agricultural wages at a time when the budget had all but run dry came under the heading of financial acrobatics.

The third economic aspect, the total liberation of imports in a country where all of the most elementary products are lacking, was the equivalent of quadrupling the nominal wage, that is to say giving every agricultural worker $150 a month.

Now, the government's available funds did not permit such an operation; also, it was necessary to devaluate in search of two results--to reduce the level of nominal income to $100 a month, and increase the value of export income as well as taxes on the products. All of this to be done while preserving the investment volume, for up to that point the fiscal sector was producing virtually nothing.

According to the new provisions announced in a speech by President Teodoro Obiang on 21 June 1980, the parity of the ekwele was changed so that 1 ekwele = 0.00634765 grams of fine gold, or 2 ekweles - 1 Spanish peseta, or 140 ekweles = $1.00.

By doubling wages and returning the plantations to the private sector, the Guinean economy took a new turn. In addition to the Central Bank, whose modern edifice is out of keeping with the surrounding ruins, several banks have opened their branches, attracted by the flood of multilateral assistance.

The Credit and Development Bank, the Foreign Bank of Equatorial Guinea (GUINEXTE-BANK) will tap the credits that are indispensable to economic readjustment. From Madrid, 20,000,000 original pesetas (66,000,000 CFA francs) have been swelled since the visit of Juan Carlos I to make a river of 3,000,000,000 pesetas (10,000,000,000

CFA francs); and the Cortes (Spanish Parliament) is expected to approve this December an extraordinary credit of 1,200,000,000 more pesetas.

The EEC for its part did not want to be idle: it mounted a substantial aid program of 6,300,000 units of account, or $9,000,000 (1,800,000,000 CFA francs), of which $3,000,000 were allotted to rebuilding the electrical system of Malabo, a city that has been without light since the time of Macias Nguema.

These considerable sums are in addition to the emergency aid that had been released at the time of the coup d'etat--300,000 units of account ($420,000); the EEC had stopped all intervention that would benefit the dictatorial regime.

[11-12 Oct 80 p 7]

[Text] 5. Assistance: European and Chinese

Robert Scheiber, EEC delegate based in Yaounde, and Danko Bakovic, a resident of Malabo, indicated to us that the EEC defined four vectors for readjustment. To craft fishing, public works, agriculture and health respectively, $1,000,000 to $1,400,000 were allotted.

For example, $700,000 will enable a local public works unit to be equipped with machines and vehicles for repa'ring roads in poor condition, while another $700,000 will be used to repair five bridges on the island of Bioko and two bridges on the Rio Muni which constitute the principal access to villages whose agricultural production must be removed.

In the health field, a sum of over $1,000,000 was to be used to put back into operation two hospitals that were seriously damaged by age and lack of maintenance. The European action, very curiously, clashed with the zeal of the Spanish cooperants who landed in these places and began laboriously to bring in water and whitewash walls, without first informing the Guinean authorities. A protest from the EEC: the Spanish painters and plumbers lined up their tools and made up the costs.

Another confrontation between the EEC and the Spanish cooperants shows up in the electrical repair projects. As a darkened capital Malabo had rediscovered the blessings of the incandescent lamp, thanks to several generating sets offered by the Gabonese government and transported and installed by the Gabon Power and Water Company (SEEG) in October 1979.

These repair groups were scrapped, chiefly for lack of spare parts, as was the wheezing Chinese generating set that breathed its last. Meanwhile, the city had received two powerful "Deutz" units of German manufacture, 750 kilovolt-amperes each, a gift from Madrid.

During this time Brussels decreed an overall program for repair of the archaic lines which sometimes dated from 1935, with $3,000,000 of support. At the end of July Robert Scheiber signed a contract for the work with the Electromechanical Company (CEM), a French branch of the Swiss company, Brown-Boveri. Cooperation with Equatorial Guinea, as may be seen, often assumes the aspect of a hydra-headed monster that was pulling in several directions at once.

The exemplary assistance of the People's Republic of China in this country should be mentioned; it is all the more lively because the Soviet colony packed up in the space of a few weeks, the inequitable fishing agreements having been denounced; the Soviet presence is currently being resumed with a few diplomats.

The festivities of Sunday 3 August 1980 had a great moment with the inauguration of the Malabo Telecommunications Building in the presence of Mme Luo Shuzhon, the Chinese vice minister of Telecommunications. A brand new building, equipped with 1,500 lines which will enable President Teodoro Obiang to speak directly with President Omar Bongo in Libreville.

The 300 Chinese technicians who stayed until the first quarter of 1980 also built a telecommunications building in Bata, with a 1,000-telephone capacity. Shortwave radio stations were put up, as additions to a central radio station in Malabo, which was equipped with two 50-kilowatt systems.

Definitely very generous, China will supply a 3,200-ton ship for tourist rambles and transporting merchandise. Professional training, however, has not been forgotten: three Guinean students, to begin with, have jumped the Great Wall of China for a technical course.

While the Western countries and Peking are climbing in the Equatorial Guinean firmament, Cuba and Moscow are going through dark days. About 20 Cuban teachers at the very most are still in Guinea, but are not making waves; the former Soviet allies have lowered the flag.

8946
CSO: 4400

PLAN WILL USE ARMED FORCES IN AGRICULTURE

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Defence is to set up a limited liability company to be known as Ghana Armed Forces Enterprises (GAFE) soon to undertake agricultural and other commercial ventures.

Announcing this in Tamale on Thursday, the Minister of Defence, Mr S. K. Riley-Poku, said feasibility studies had almost been completed.

He said the company would undertake agricultural activities to include rice, maize, groundnut and vegetable cultivation as well as poultry and livestock breeding.

Other ventures envisaged under the scheme include bakery and laundry services.

The Minister said the enterprise would consist mainly of a civilian working force under military management but military personnel who opted to go into farming would be free to join it.

Mr Riley-Poku said the rationale behind the farming venture is to produce enough food to feed the armed forces while any surpluses would be sold to the public.

Speaking to the press after inspecting a number of farms belonging to the Ghana Armed Forces Farm Services at Nantong, Savelugu, Liga and Nyankpala, the Minister said the services would be dissolved and the new company would acquire large stretches of land for its operations.

He declared "we don't want to mix the farming enterprises with armed forces organisation hence soldiers would not be involved".

He hinted that if the GAFE succeeds similar organisations would be established for the Ghana Education Service which has the largest number of mouths to feed.

The Minister who was accompanied on a three-day tour of military establishments in the region by Brigadier I. K. Amoah, Army Commander and Colonel Dan Prah, Commander of the Second Brigade of Infantry, have since returned to Accra.--GNA.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

EXTERNALLY-FINANCED SUBVERSION CHARGED--The PALAVER has a story on its front page that a former member of the AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] is alleged to have been paid $2 million to enable him to carry out subversive activities in Ghana and on its back page, the paper alleges that three military regimes in West Africa, the Middle East and Latin America have conspired with Ghanaian collaborators to cause political unrest in Ghana. The PALAVER's editorial is headed: Is J. J. Rawlings the Ayatollah of Ghana? The paper cautions that if flight Lieutenant Rawlings thinks himself as the Ayatollah Khomeyni if Iran who should be consulted for his judgment on how to rule the country, he will soon find himself a victim of circumstances of his own creation but beyond his control. [Excerpts] [AB031434 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Nov 80]

CSO: 4420

NATION'S ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM TO 1985 OUTLINED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 29 Sep 80 pp 8-9

[Article by Jean-Pierre Aye: "Electrification in a Rural Environment, An Ambitious Program at More Than 3 Billion Francs per Year"]

> [Text] Have you ever heard of Tingrela? Maybe so, and maybe not. However, what you certainly do not know, and what is surprising to think about, is that the inhabitants of this distant frontier town in the Grand Nord (about 1200 kms from Abidjan) are privileged. Very privileged. They have permanent electricity in their town. And, like their fellow citizens in the cities, they only have to push a switch to turn the lights on or off.
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> At first sight, electricity in a town may appear quite ordinary. And, though it is, in fact, for a European or an American town, it is not necessarily so for a town in Africa, where this modern magic has not yet illuminated some towns, and even some cities, at least not continuously.

This African reality explains a certain surprise when one travels through the Ivory Coast at night and discovers public lighting in a village far from the urban centers; homes where electricity maintains the light of day in small localities. Of course, the hurricane lamp remains queen of the night, but its reign is shrinking from 1 year to the next before the formidable effort at rural electrification which, undertaken cautiously following independence, has made great strides since 1970. And, in the field, there are results which speak for themselves.

When, in 1960, the Ivory Coast attained national and international sovereignty, aside from Abidjan, only seven cities in the interior had electric power. These were, moreover, each in its own way, urban centers of a certain importance: Grand Bassam, Bingerville, Bouake, Dimbokro, Gagnoa, Daloa and Korhogo. The small number of cities in the interior to have the benefits of electricity at this time shows quite well how the colonial powers valued only the centers of exploitation where their interests were at stake. And it would have been a shame if, when inheriting the power, the Ivory Coast Government had not corrected this great weakness by implementing a policy of development which, while favoring electrification of the cities or economic centers, did not victimize the towns or production centers.

Of course, the gap between the cities and the towns is a reality, but the efforts made daily to reduce this imbalance are great, and in the area of rural electrification, the results obtained to date are encouraging.

In 1960, seven cities in the interior had electricity; in 1965, 40 cities and towns were included; in 1970, there were 106; in 1975, 300 cities and towns; and in 1980, to date, 523 back-country localities know the joys of electricity, which, in the agricultural regions, is a new element directly affecting modernization of agricultural methods for improved production.

We must also add that the policy of electrification of the interior is an additional opportunity offered to certain regions which the present policy of decentralization of industry would predispose to play a central role in development.

500 Million Francs per Year

How has the Ivory Coast been able to complete electrification of 523 cities and towns in 20 years [type missing and out of sequence].

In truth, before 1970 the "movement" for electrification of the back-country was rather cautious, because this significant and costly operation was financed completely by the EECI [Ivory Coast Electric Power Company]. In 1969, a fee for rural electrification was created by means of a surcharge applied to the unit price (0.60 Francs) per Kw/h of low voltage power consumed, and 900 Francs per kwa purchased and per year for high voltage consumption.

The proceeds derived from this fee, approximately 500 million Francs per year, are allocated exclusively to the electrification of the towns in the interior. The use of this fund, subject to the control of the Minister of Economy, Finance, and Plan, has a certain number of goals:

-to enable each region of the country to have its share of electricity;

-to favor the application of the economic and social policy in rural areas;

-to enable the harmonious development of the electrification policy without compromising the financial stability of the EECI.

But, however large this fund appears, it is proving insufficient to cover from one year to the next, the cost of studies and projects completed for the interior; thus, every year the EECI releases a budget which varies depending on the company's results. It serves to finance the diesel power plants which supply certain towns, as well as to maintain and extend the distribution network. In all the localities which have already been electrified, the EECI is involved again in extending the networks when the development of the town or village requires it. In 1981 alone, the EECI will spend about 3 billion in the rural electrification program.

These are investments which define the size of the task. And today the towns which remain to be electrified are more numerous by far than those which are already equipped. The EECI files note about 2,500 localities which are waiting to be equipped.

Center of the Web: 35 Billion

And, not a day goes by when the management of the EECI does not receive 10 to 15 letters from these towns or their political or administrative heads, claiming "their share of electricity." It is thus that it is apparent that the budget devoted to rural electrification and derived from both the fee and the EECI contribution is insufficient and limits the action of the national company, even for the villages which fulfill the requirements for electrification.

To circumvent this difficulty, the new policy established in 1977 should enable future rapid electrification of several areas at a lower cost. This new policy is based on a regional study showing the large scale rural electrification projects profiting from the extraordinary expansion of the transportation network.

The first illustration of this new policy is the "center of the web" project which involves Man, Seguela, Odienne, Boundiali, Ferke, and Korhogo on an equal basis. It involves creating supply sources (large diesel power plant or high voltage station) at these important centers, from which the surrounding villages can be supplied.

This project, whose cost is estimated at 35 billion Francs, will enable electrification of the North, the Northwest, and the West of the Ivory Coast between now and 1985. It will be jointly financed by the World Bank, the ACDI [Agricultural Cooperative Development International], and the KFW [Reconstruction Credit Bank]. The contracts are in the process of being negotiated.

Concurrently with the studies of this important project, other studies are being conducted for the electrification of the rest of the country; and those on the equipping and supplying of electricity along the Man/Ferke axis will be completed between now and the end of the year. In general, for the research bureaus, it is more and more a matter of pointing out other large scale projects whose completion could be made possible by cooperation between the Ivory Coast government and international financing organizations.

The goal of the Ivory Coast, via the EECI, is to reach electrification of almost all towns in 1990. This is a goal which could seem unrealistic, but the attention that the Ivory Coast government focuses on the development of the interior, a sine qua non condition today for maintaining the pace of growth and development in the Ivory Coast, allows us to believe that the entire country could be electrified by the year 2000. But, first, in 1985, 1000 towns and villages will be electrified.

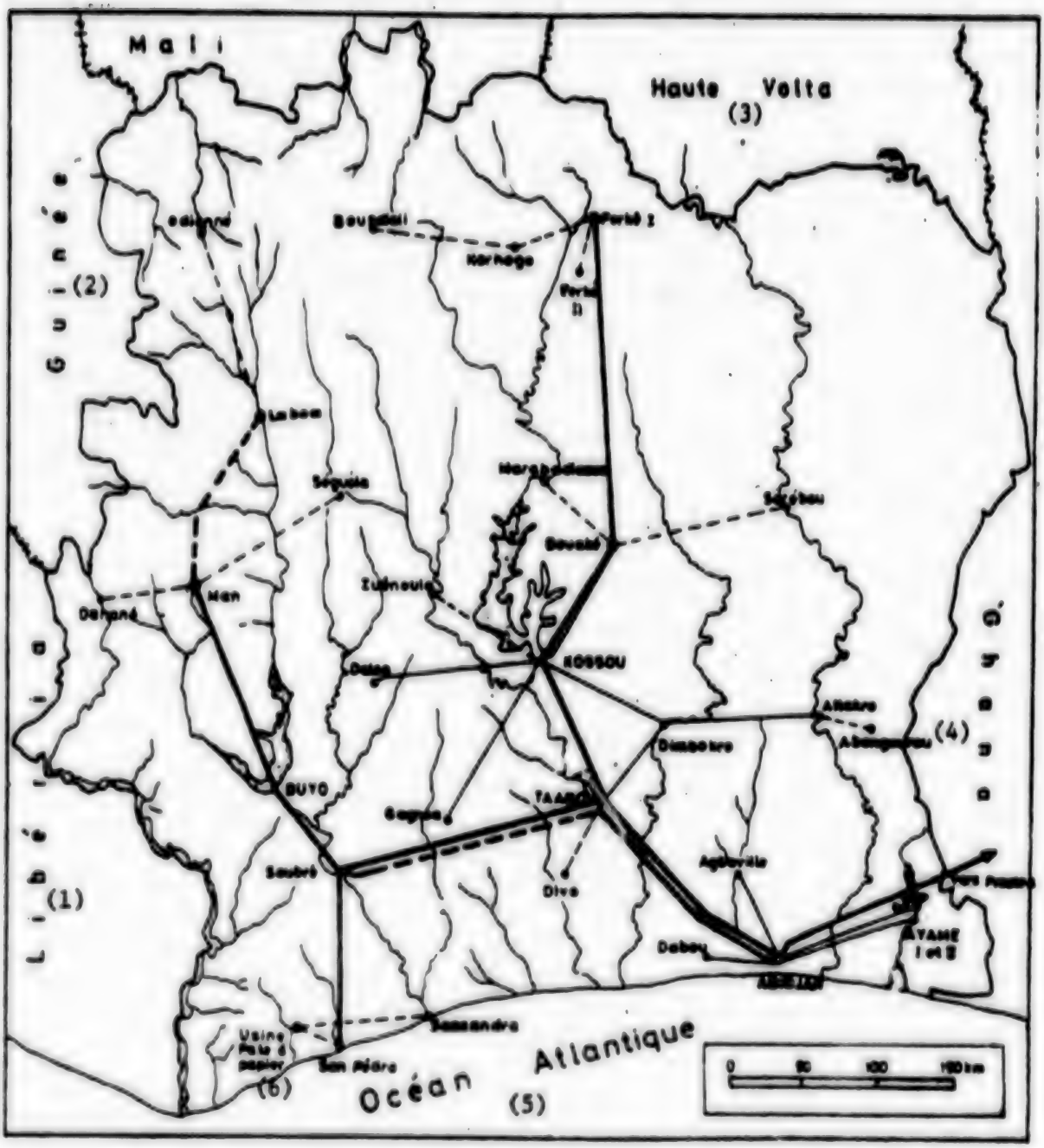
Low Prices for Peasants

What purpose will these efforts at development and electrification serve if the peasant world cannot profit from them? The policy for electrification of the backcountry does not aim to serve public buildings only: schools, hospitals, administrative offices. It also aims to serve the peasant. Therefore, in any newly electrified village, the connections for the people are free for the first three years. The bills will rarely exceed the 1500-2000 Franc maximum from then on and every two months. A rate system worked out as a function of average peasant income will enable the rural beneficiaries of the electricity to feel privileged without

regretting catching up with development. Furthermore, the state did not want to leave the bill for public lighting to the communes or villages as is usually done. It is covered by the general budget.

If a visit to the Ivory Coast outside of Abidjan is convincing evidence of the efforts made these past years to appreciably reduce the imbalance between Abidjan and the interior, between the city and the town; in the area of electrification, the results in the field are eloquent. They are the happy consequence of a bold policy that the figures convey very well: 1960, 13,000 customers; 1979, 260,000 customers; 60% of the customers are in the interior.

INTERCONNECTED SYSTEM (1985 TARGET)



(1) Liberia (2) Guinea (3) Upper Volta (4) Ghana
(5) Atlantic Ocean (6) Paper Pulp Plant

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225 kV network ——— Existing or in progress
------ Projected

90 kV network ——— Existing or in progress
------ Projected

COMPLETED PROJECTS AND START-UP DATES

DAM	AYAME I	1959
DAM	AYAME II	1964
THERMAL POWER PLANT	VRIDI I	1968
THERMAL POWER PLANT	VRIDI II	1970
THERMAL POWER PLANT	VRIDI III & IV	1975
DAM	KOSSOU	1973
DAM	TAABO	1979

Buyo dam to be completed between now and the end of the year.

OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC POWER REQUIREMENTS

1960	67	MILLION	KW/H
1965	220	MILLION	KW/H
1970	517	MILLION	KW/H
1975	962	MILLION	KW/H
1980	1700	MILLION	KW/H

9693
CSO: 4400

MAGAZINE ARTICLE SUMS UP MOI'S FIRST 2 YEARS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 10 Oct 80 pp 4-6, 9, 11, 12, 15, 17

[Text]

IF his first year in office was one of rapid transition, President Daniel arap Moi's second year as Kenya's head of state which comes to an end on October 14 has been essentially a year of consolidation, a year in which against many odds President Moi has tried to put a personal stamp on all major aspects of government policy and establish a regime of his own which is different from that of his predecessor, the late President Jomo Kenyatta.

The first months of Moi's accession to the presidency after Kenyatta's death were hectic ones. Prior to Kenyatta's death there had been strenuous attempts by powerful politicians to bar Moi from succeeding Kenyatta. Those attempts originally took the form of a move to change the Kenya constitution so that there would be no automatic succession by the vice president on the death of a president. The change-the-constitution forces were essentially a Kikuyu tribalist group whose intentions were to keep the presidency within the tribe. That was their major blunder and it was not surprising that the majority of parliamentarians and other political leaders in the country opposed vehemently any change in the constitutional provisions for succession. That was back in 1976.

The defeat of the move to change the constitution did not, however, change the intentions of anti-Moi elements in the country's leadership. It simply changed their tactics. By mid-1978 a new and rather elaborate scheme had been worked out to assassinate Moi and his leading supporters immediately President Kenyatta died, in the hope that in the ensuing confusion power would be transferred to the change-the-constitution group. If this scheme was not known to Moi before Kenyatta's death, it certainly became a focal point of his first administrative decisions after taking over from Kenyatta. By the end of November 1978, the new president had made a thorough shake-up of the police force, sacking or sending into retirement any senior officer whose loyalty he could not completely count on. The same concern for internal security was to extend to the army and other branches of the armed forces in 1979 when promotions and retirements among senior officers brought new faces into top positions who had the full confidence of the president.

The internal security moves were adroitly handled, with the change-the-constitution and *ngoroko* assassination attempts being used to provide the necessary public opinion support for tough measures, but equally adroit was the manner in which the new president handled the strong public sentiments for change within the political and economic structure of the country. Popular as President Kenyatta had been, in his last years, mainly through his inability in old age to control corruption and abuse of power by his top aides, the late president had generated a lot of resentment and frustration among large sections of the Kenya public. Many Kenyans had

come to view Kenyatta's government as unduly controlled by his own tribe, and within that tribe, his own family. Kenyans were saddened by the death of their founding father, but many viewed the passing away of Kenyatta as presenting an opportunity for drastic change and reform in Kenya's political and economic system.

The new president was painfully conscious of the public pressure directed at him over the issue of reforms. By nature Moi is a populist type of politician. He likes to be with the people; to articulate their concerns and hopes, and the enormous personal support which the people of Kenya gave him as Kenyatta's successor made his dilemma even more acute. There were reforms to be made, and indeed the first pronouncements Moi made as president was to order a freeze on government land allocation which under Kenyatta had served to enrich a small coterrie of Kenyatta men at the expense of public interest. Moi followed this order up with strong statements against corruption in general and pledged his new administration to the eradication of corruption in public life. But against this was the need to maintain the political stability which Kenyatta had built up over the years, and the awkward political fact for Moi supporters was that a good deal of that stability could disappear overnight if in the wake of Kenyatta's death, Kenyans were to indulge in recriminations and witch-hunting. Some of the men in positions of influence in government had in the past not been known for their keen support of Moi, but they were doing a job and to get rid of them in order to put in more loyal people would have meant disruptions in several key areas of the country's economy. And certainly, to replace most of the top Kikuyu civil servants and heads of parastatal organisations with non-Kikuyus was politically and in some cases practically unwise.

So, the new president settled for a half-way house during his first year in office. He fought against corruption and tried to impress upon the people of Kenya that a new era was at hand. In one major respect he did break links with his predecessor; on December 12, 1978, only a few months after taking over, he released all people in political detention and ended a long tradition of the Kenyatta regime of dealing with dissidents through preventive detention. Throughout his many trips up and down the country, Moi sought to bring government back to the people. He opened up the administrative structure of the government so that average Kenyans felt more at ease bringing their grievances to the government. On occasions these grievances were presented to him personally and it was he, rather that the local administrators, who relayed them back to Nairobi.

Yet, all along, President Moi was careful not to suggest to the public that there was a break with the Kenyatta tradition. It was good political sense, in his relations with the Kikuyu community at least, to stress continuity. There was also the practical consideration of law and order, for whether reformed or unreformed, all governments must maintain law and order and institutions of authority, together with their symbols, must continue even as reforms are introduced. Thus it was that the first emphasis of what was later to be known as Moi's *nyayo* philosophy was no more than a stressing of the fact that the new administration was following in the footsteps (*nyayo*) of the previous Kenyatta administration. It was not until mid-1979 that the tempo and direction of national politics forced Moi into making a conscious effort to get from under the shadow of Kenyatta.

The genesis of the new change came from the heated, though as yet unofficial campaign for the general elections of 1979. Incumbent MPs, whether front or back benchers, had come to the realisation by the end of 1978 that the president was an immensely popular person, and most MPs thought that a good winning campaign strategy for the forthcoming elections would be to portray themselves as true *nyayo* men and by implications their opponents as anti-*nyayo* men. Indeed, the most important issue of the general election of 1979, if one went by the pronouncements of the candidates, was whether one was a Moi "man" or not. Not since the Kanu-Kadu campaigns centering around the issue of the release

of Kenyatta from detention, did one personality dominate a general election so much as Moi did in 1979. The only trouble was that incumbent MPs were in large measure also powerful figures in the ruling party Kanu, either at the national level or the constituency level. Kanu had the power to clear or bar any prospective candidate for the general election, and this in effect meant that the incumbent MPs were in a position to pick and choose their opponents. Naturally, a lot of would-be candidates got upset, and the more frustrated they were by the tactics of incumbent MPs and Kanu office bearers in their respective constituencies, the more aggressive in their opposition to incumbent MPs they became.

By the end of August last year, (one year after the death of Kenyatta) Moi's main consideration had turned away from issues of internal security, which were now under control, and were now focussed upon the election campaign. He was aware that Kenyans had rallied together as one family on the death of Kenyatta, but politics being what it is, he would have been stupid to think that everyone who had wanted to change the constitution to bar him from office had now suddenly fallen in love with him. The more reports he heard from incumbent MPs about anti-nyayo elements in the country, the more interested he became in the final outcome of the general election. It was alright to be popular with the people (he was already assured of re-election by virtue of his presidency of the ruling party), but what if a majority of MPs should be elected in the general election who were not nyayo men? What if, as some reports suggested, there was indeed a plan afoot to bring together a group of MPs after the general election who would have the necessary numbers in parliament to achieve through constitutional means what the change-the-constitution group in 1976 and the ngoroko murder squad in 1978 could not achieve?

And it wasn't as if all the vehement opponents of incumbent nyayo men in parliament had a record for vehement support for Moi. Among the Luo, there was the former vice president and leader of the long-dead Kenya People Union, Mr. Oginga Odinga, and his supporters who seemed bent on getting rid of pro-Moi men from parliament. In Central Province, there were many young Turks, some of them – Mr. Kenneth Matiba – wielding a lot of financial clout – who were determined to put and end to the political fortunes of men who had staked all their political careers supporting Moi when other leading Kikuyu politicians were trying to bar him from succeeding Kenyatta. Elsewhere, there were men like Mr. George Anyona and Mr. Jean Marie Seroney, radicals who had been put in detention by Kenyatta and released by Moi but whose past relations with Moi were such that the new president could not look to them with any confidence for support in his efforts to consolidate his power in the country. Above all, there was the desire which every head of state has to see that he has flexibility in choosing a new government so that out of each major region in the country he has a choice of people who are both popular at the grassroots level as well as dependable as ministers of his government.

It was these considerations which probably induced President Moi to intervene personally in the campaigns of a number of incumbents and to sanction the ruling party's decision to bar Odinga, Anyona and a number of other would-be candidates from contesting the general election of 1979. In the end, however, Kenya voters seem to have been swayed not by the issue of whether one candidate was more of a nyayo man than the other; they tended to vote on local issues and judged candidates by their ability to serve their respective constituencies. Nearly half of the incumbents lost their seats, among them seven cabinet ministers and some of the men the president had campaigned for. More to the point, most of the people who took their places have turned out to be even more of nyayo men than their predecessors. As if in appreciation of this fact, President Moi

in forming his government was later to include more than half of the elected MPs in the front benches.

What the 1979 general election proved was that whatever body of opposition to Moi there might still be, it was not substantial and it was not organised. In any case, the president's reaction to the outcome of the election seems to have been that he could manage potential dissent better through co-opting potential dissidents into his administration than leaving them out in the political cold. He increased enormously the size of his cabinet in order to give representation to more ethnic groups. The Kikuyu, to be sure, still had the largest single block of cabinet seats, but President Moi brought in leaders from areas which before had not been represented adequately, if at all, in the cabinet. Moi's most conscious effort at ethnic equity was to be seen in the appointment of assistant ministers. Virtually every district in the country got an assistant minister in his new government, and this expansion of the front benches also took in men who in the previous administration had been known as radicals or difficult people. Mr. Martin Shikuku, who was detained with Seroney by Kenyatta for his fiery parliamentary contributions; Mr. John Keen whom Kenyatta dropped from the government benches for his critical remarks about the role of the government in the clumsy cover-up attempt after the assassination of the former MP for Nyandarua North, Mr. J. M. Kariuki, in 1975; Mr. Mark Mwithaga who had been even more outspoken than Keen on the J.M. Kariuki affair – these and others were appointed assistant ministers.

In early 1979 Moi began to put to rest the ghost of the KPU. Soon after appointing Odinga to the chairmanship of the Kenya Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board, he appointed a number of other people who were prominent members of the former opposition party. By mid-1980 the process of political rehabilitation for ex-KPU men was complete; so complete, in fact that the president ordered that there should be no more public harping upon the issue of the former opposition party.

If the first year of Moi's presidency was taken up with mostly political concerns, the second was mostly one of economic issues. Like other African countries, Kenya had been facing mounting problems in the energy field. More and more of the country's export revenue has had to be spent on the import of petroleum whose prices keep going up. President Moi appreciated all this from the beginning of his administration, and most of his state visits abroad have been geared to getting more financial and technical assistance for Kenya to help cope with the growing energy problem. But the energy problem was not the only problem on the economic front which threatened the stability which Moi was so busy strengthening on the political front.

By July last year there were reports that the country would be having a food shortage. Farmers were having trouble securing fertilisers and the reason was not that the country was broke, but that the world fertiliser market was tight. From these reports alone some experts predicted that 1980 would be a year of scarcity. What the experts did not know at the time was that there would be a prolonged drought as well. More important was the fact that the country's strategic food reserves, particularly maize, had been dangerously whittled down through a thoughtless export drive initiated by the Kenyatta administration at the height of a bumper harvest. Those who knew the latter fact for some unknown reason told the president a totally different story. When newspapers (mainly *The Nairobi Times* and *The Weekly Review*) started raising the alarm back in 1979, the reaction of the ministry of agriculture and the people responsible for safeguarding the strategic reserves of maize was to deny that there would be any shortages. They told the president

there was no cause for concern, and believing them, the president passed on the assurance to the public. For good measure he warned newspapers from over-sensationalising the issue of food shortages.

By the beginning of 1980, however the combined effects of a prolonged drought and mismanagement in the food distribution system were beginning to have their toll. Queues of shoppers appeared in the country's main urban areas. They were orderly queues, but they grew longer as the weeks went by. The president pressed his experts for information and they stuck to their story that there was enough food for everyone, except that they now changed to saying that it was all the fault of hoarders and smugglers. Still the queues grew longer.

At last the president decided he had better take a look for himself. He visited a number of maize stores and was appalled to find them empty or nearly so. This was no time to apportion blame; emergency action had to be taken and the blame apportioned later. Courageously the president told Kenyans there was a major food crisis but that the government was trying to do everything within its power to find enough food for everyone. The fact of the matter was that in the early months of this year, the government as a government appeared almost paralysed in the face of the food crisis. One ministry would say one thing, and the following day another statement, not necessarily in conformity with the first, would be issued. Only the president seemed to be aware of the full gravity of the situation, and it was so grave that he was personally involved in not only the major policy issues but also in the administration of the food import programme. His state visit to the United States early this year covered several grounds, but none was of greater and more pressing interest to the Kenyan leader than the import of American maize and wheat in time to save Kenyans from starvation. (Ironically, while Moi was away in America trying to secure grain for Kenyans, the ministry of agriculture in a misguided move increased the prices of maize and wheat presumably to induce farmers to produce more grain! The announcement of increase was rescinded by the president even before the ink was dry on the paper on which it was made).

The food shortage was bad enough, but the drought had caused a substantial fall in the water levels of Kenya's main hydro-electric power dams. And for months in the early part of 1980, power failures were as topical as the long queues of shoppers looking for food. Industry was disrupted. Tempers in the country grew shorter. Again it looked as if the government machinery had come to a standstill in the face of a national crisis. Only the president appeared to be active. Indeed, because of the seeming inability of many responsible people to carry out their respective functions, rumours started doing the rounds to the effect that the shortages – whether of food or electricity – were intentionally created in order to embarrass, or even bring down, the Moi government. Farmers in the Central Province were said to be withholding their food from the market in order to cause trouble. The sluices of the power dams had been intentionally opened to dry up the dams, it was said. In the ensuing crises, anti-Moi forces were hoping the government would collapse. Those were the rumours, but if President Moi heard the rumours, he did not seem to be overly worried about them; he was more worried about the effect of the shortages on the public – whatever the cause of the shortages. It must have been a very relieved president indeed who was able on his return to Kenya to tell his countrymen of the programme of food importation from the United States which began in April and is only now coming to an end.

The food and power shortages were a

major test of Moi's leadership, and though there is no guarantee that the country will not experience similar troubles next year, the president proved equal to the test. As soon as he had a breathing spell, he moved fast to ensure that key ministries and institutions dealing with food production and distribution are manned by capable and reliable people. One thing he reportedly swore was that he would never believe any figures given to him by his officials on the quantity of food in the country's grain stores. This suspicion on the part of the president has had its own ironic twist. Kenya has recently been building up surpluses of sugar. A few months ago contracts for the export of the surpluses were signed, but when the president heard of the deals he was anxious that another shortage arising out of over-exportation be avoided. He ordered the deals suspended while verification of the figures of surpluses was made. The implied breach of contract with importers of Kenya sugar reportedly threatens to cost Kenya a very large sum of money in damages unless the suspension can be lifted soon. So far, the president doesn't seem to be convinced that the figures of huge surpluses are justifiable.

The second year of his presidency saw Moi taking a greater interest in foreign affairs than he had shown in his first year which was in itself far greater than what his predecessor had shown. Early this year Kenya took part in the Commonwealth monitoring force which helped in the transition from the illegal government of Mr. Ian Smith to the majority government of Mr. Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe. President Moi showed concern for human rights outside the borders of Kenya when he was one of the first heads of state in the third world to voice opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and he continued his efforts to forge closer links with the oil-rich Arab nations of the Middle East when he paid state visits to Iraq and Abu Dhabi this year.

The thrust of his foreign policy has, however, revolved around the situation in Uganda and to a less extent in the Indian Ocean and Gulf areas. Kenya's policy towards Uganda is fashioned at State House, not in the offices of the ministry of foreign affairs. President Moi attaches enormous importance on the outcome of the search of a peaceful return to democracy in Uganda, and like his counter-part in Sudan, President Gaafar Numeiry, he is concerned that Tanzania, which still has 10,000 troops in Uganda, may wish to influence the outcome of the forthcoming elections in Uganda with a view to putting former President Milton Obote back into power. Kenya's concern goes beyond the mere question of keeping outside interference from Uganda's general elections. Obote in past has been a difficult neighbour to live with. Unless he has changed, he could well be even more difficult if he were to come back to power with the help of the Tanzanians.

Developments in the Indian Ocean and Gulf areas seem to have convinced President Moi that closer defence ties with the United States are the only way of checking seeming Soviet expansionism. Under Moi defence expenditure in Kenya is growing much faster than it did under Kenyatta, a factor which is bound to colour Kenya's relations with her neighbours. The Americans seem to be assuming a more important role in defence support for Kenya. In turn they have been granted "facilities" at Mombasa, Nairobi and Nanyuki as part of their Rapid Deployment Force strategy in the Indian Ocean and Gulf areas which also enjoys similar facilities in Somalia and Oman.

Like his predecessor, however, President Moi's main interest remains domestic affairs. In the political arena, he ends his second year as president on an upbeat not with his call for an end to tribalistic organisations receiving massive support from the country's leaders (See following stories). On the economic front the challenges grow more numerous and daunting, but with the harrowing experience of the recent food and power shortages behind him, President Daniel arap Moi has proved that he is equal to any challenge that may come up.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT ACTION TO AVOID FOOD SHORTAGES URGED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

THE Government has been urged to take immediate steps to balance industrial and food crops to avoid food shortages.

The call was made by several MPs yesterday.

Contributing to the debate on the Ministry of Agriculture's estimates, an Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources, **Mr. Philip Leakey**, said the matter should be looked into seriously.

He said the issue should be dealt with now while industrial crops continued to fetch higher prices, thus attracting farmers.

Mr Leakey said Kenya needed to be self-reliant, especially in modern chemicals and machinery.

The Assistant Minister said Kenya must add to the value of her agricultural produce by exporting them in finished form instead of exporting raw materials.

He also called for the genetic selection of plants to increase yields and, if possible, the establishment of national genetic stations. Mr Leakey urged the Government to enforce laws, especially those concerning cultivation along river banks, to avoid soil erosion.

He said one of the country's problems now was siltation and that all Kenya's rivers were now polluted by silt.

Speaking on the same motion Emuhaya MP **E. Khasakhala** said the Kenyan silt had enriched Egyptians on the River Nile.

Speaking on food production, Mr. Khasakhala said the Government should force wananchi to grow both cash and food crops and not to neglect any of them.

He said farmers should also be encouraged to grow weather-resisting crops such as cassava and potatoes.

Agriculture Minister **Gilbert M'Mbijjewe** said his Ministry would work like "a strong horse" to feed the nation.

The Minister was replying to the debate on his Ministry's vote, which was approved by the House.

The Minister thanked members for their "wonderful and useful advice for the Ministry" and promised it would continue to welcome more views and suggestions.

Among suggestions made during the debate were the increase of agricultural extension officers, improvement in the cotton buying system, promotion of irrigation and soil conservation, provision of more loans to farmers, protection of farmers from exploitation and provision of more houses and vehicles for agricultural workers.

"My Ministry will try its best to fulfil all the wishes of the Members because these are the wishes of wananchi," said the Minister.

The Ministry would soon ask the House to approve a Bill aimed at protecting farmers from people who sell fake crop chemicals. "We have been taken for a ride for a long time," Mr. M'Mbijjewe added.

He said the Government would encourage the planting of sorghum, millet, peas and other crops which require a short time to mature.

He said the Government was aware of the potential of 75 per cent of the country's arid or semi-arid land.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CEMENT SHORTAGE--Over 100,000 tonnes of cement has been lying at Mombasa's Bamburi Portland Cement factory and at Mbaraki depots while the upcountry construction industry is facing an acute cement shortage. Bamburi Portland works manager J. Kimanthi said the cement could not be moved upcountry because Kenya Railways could not provide enough wagons. Mr. Kimanthi said the factory was capable of providing 1,200 tonnes for upcountry but, he added, only 800 tonnes was being moved. He said this was an improvement over the last few days when only 750 tonnes could be transported. The works manager said the problem was further compounded by the fact that the company was not allowed to distribute its own products. "Thus we rely heavily on the national railways network as it is the cheapest means of transport," he added. Mr. Kimanthi pointed out that now over 100,000 tonnes of cement and clinker--a form of cement whose preparation has not been completed--were posing storage problems for the compnay. He said when clinker was stored outside it started deteriorating after rains, rendering it useless. This was a loss to the company, he said. To alleviate the problem, Mr. Kimanthi said, the company would allow the collection of cement from the factory by customers from different parts of the country, provided they had valid local purchase orders from the Kenya Cement Marketing Company that handles all the cement for the factory.--KNA /Text/ /Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Oct 80 p 9/

REFUGEE SECURITY THREAT--The influx of Ugandan refugees into Kenya has adversely affected the country's security. The Immigration Department's 1978 report just released claimed that the refugees have abused "our hospitality" by engaging in "criminal activities." The report said: "Because of the uncertain political climate in Uganda, Ugandans continued to enter Kenya as refugees. A combined police and immigration operation was carried out and Ugandans considered a security risk were repatriated, the report said. During the year under review, 9,808 aliens were registered. The report, presented to Parliament yesterday, said a sizeable number of applications for new entry permits were rejected because Kenyan citizens with similar skills were capable of taking over those jobs from expatriates. /Text/ /Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Oct 80 p 4/

STRIKE ENDED--Workers at Mwea Rice Mills in Kirinyaga District ended a three-day strike yesterday. The strike was called off after negotiations between labour officials, the Commercial, Food and Allied Workers' Union and the general manager of the National Irrigation Board, Mr. Lempaka. Riot police had been called in when the workers started a go-slow on Monday morning demanding the removal of their manager, Mr. Mwangi Thegeya. The workers later boycotted work and were joined by shift workers in the afternoon. Over 70 of the employees were picked up by police for questioning and released later. But the strike continued on Tuesday as the workers maintained they were not prepared to work under Mr. Thegeya. This was the second industrial unrest at the mills this year. Last month, the workers went on a two-day strike in protest against the manager. Three shopstewards were dismissed. Kirinyaga DC Norman Njuguna had addressed the workers after the first strike and warned that the Government would not tolerate agitators. /Text/ /Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Oct 80 p 8/

BETTER KANU DISCIPLINE--Kanu is to tighten discipline among members from the grassroots to headquarters level in a bid to strengthen party leadership. The secretary-general of Kanu, Mr. Robert Matano, said this in Nairobi yesterday when he addressed newsmen in his office. Mr. Matano, the Minister for Co-operative Development, was speaking shortly after he arrived from Malawi where he led a Kanu leaders' delegation to the Malawi Congress Party's annual convention. The secretary-general said Kanu was currently involved in reorganising its administration, recruitment of members and other aspects geared towards promotion of leadership. He urged Kanu members to continue assisting headquarters to enhance discipline, especially among youth. The annual convention celebrations were attended by about 600 Malawian Congress Party leaders from all branches and by the Zambian and Mozambique ruling party leaders, said Mr. Matano. He said Kanu could learn a lot from the Malawi Congress in party administration. He added that Malawians were disciplined people.--KNA /Text/ /Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Oct 80 p 32/

FINNISH GRANT--Finland is to give Kenya a Sh. 3.4-million grant for establishing small-scale hydro-electric power stations in Kerio Valley and the Lake Basin development programmes. The assistance is to come in two instalments: Sh. 1.6 million this year and Sh. 1.8 million next. The agreement was signed yesterday in Nairobi by Energy Minister John Okwanyo and the Finnish Ambassador Raimo Salmi. The money will be used in erecting small hydroelectric stations on rivers Arror, Muruny and Tekerra in Kerio Valley. In the Lake Basin, rivers Nzoia, Yala, Nyando, Sondu, Kuja, Mara and Migori will also have small hydroelectric stations. This is the first such assistance Finland has extended to Kenya. But there are many other areas of development co-operation between the two countries particularly in commerce. Mr. Okwanyo thanked the Finnish Government for the assistance. /Text/ /Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Oct 80 p 5/

CSO: 4420

FRENCH ASSISTANCE TO BE INCREASED

AB031145 Paris AFP in French 1815 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Antananarivo, 31 Oct (AFP)--The total contribution of the Ministry of Cooperation to Madagascar's development will amount to about FF150 million (7.5 billion Malagasy francs in 1981) a figure never before reached, the French Minister of Cooperation Mr Robert Gallery said on Thursday night.

The leader of the French delegation to the third meeting of the Franco-Malagasy joint commission gave these indications at the end of the commission's working session held in Antananarivo from 28 to 30 October.

Having signed with the Malagasy minister of finance and planning, Mr Rakotovao-Razakaboana, the documents containing the commission's conclusions, which will be submitted to the authorities for approval in Paris, Mr Robert Galley emphasized that France, which is convinced that her aid will further strengthen an old friendship, will make this solidarity effort in the difficult moments through which Madagascar is passing.

Talking about nonrefundable subsidies from the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) (about FF44 million in 1981 as against 32.12 in 1980), Mr Robert Galley stressed that the joint commission has decided to improve the efficiency of the French technical assistance (about 600 French technical assistants currently live in Madagascar) which will be geared more towards the training of teachers.

According to Mr Galley, the commission intends to pay particular attention to scientific research in order to bring it up to the level of the friendship and solidarity which should exist between our countries.

Mr Galley finally disclosed that as far as capital investments are concerned, the commission strictly respected the directives given by the Malagasy president, Mr Didier Ratsiraka. It envisages mainly:

--continued effort for the development of cotton and coffee cultivation, as well as agro-industrial studies;

--the setting up of a pilot scheme of soybean production;

--the development of rice production in the region of Lake Alaotra (north-east of Antananarivo) and a seed multiplication center will be set up; this effort will stretch over several years;

--the improvement of railway transportation (?between) Antananarivo and Tamatave (east coast);

--the study of the iron deposits of Soalala (west coast);

--the establishment of a radio relay system between Fianarantsoa in the center and Tulear in the south-west to (?link) Fort-Dauphin in the south-east;

--the extension of the telephone network in the capital;

--the pursuit of efforts in teaching and professional training (sawmill pilot scheme for pine wood, national school for maritime training).

A new and greater effort will also be devoted to the teaching of the French language and to complementary equipment for Malagasy television, the cooperation minister concluded.

CSO: 4400

MACHEL URGES FULFILLMENT OF 1981 PLAN

LD051845 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 5 Nov 80 EA

[Text] Let us make the state central plan for 1981 the first step to be secured in the decade of victory against underdevelopment--this was said yesterday by President Samora Machel at the closing session of the augmented meeting of the Council of Ministers which approved the project of the state central plan for next year. President Samora Machel laid particular stress on two aspects: First, on the obligatory character of the plan and the need for all workers to apply themselves conscientiously. On the second aspect, he said that under the guidance of the party, a wide campaign of tasks and objectives of the plan will be initiated from the base upward in all sectors of the national economy.

Speaking on the obligations of the plan, President Samora Machel repeated that in socialism the plan is imperative, the plan demands discipline, understanding of the tasks, control and submission of reports; that officials at all levels should establish the mechanisms of control to the furthest extent. The Mozambique supreme leader added that reports will be required from officials on the compliance of the plan.

The state central plan for 1981 concentrates essentially on two sectors. First, the economic area which supplies the principal products for export and those for the supply of the people. The project of the state central plan for 1981 approved by the augmented Council of Ministers will be submitted to the People's Assembly, after its approval, the plan will become law.

Summarizing the work of the meeting, President Samora Machel hailed all workers engaged in implementing the plan and especially those of the National Planning Commission. This session of the augmented Council of Ministers also examined the length of the [word indistinct] of the plan for 1980, in which sectors the aims have been complied with, and if not, why not. As summarized by President Samora Machel, it was established that there were advances in comparison to 1979, but that those advances did not correspond to the plan. In face of this, President Samora Machel said, we are obliged to redouble our efforts in order to comply with the state central plan for 1981.

Analyzing the causes of noncompliance with some of the aims for this year, Samora Machel reiterated that the political and organizational offensive has

already enabled the detection of many of those causes, such as disorganization, incompetence, indiscipline, corruption and in a general form the actions of the internal enemy infiltrated into our structures. President Samora Machel repeated (?as he said at the) seventh session of the party Central Committee, that it is necessary that the offensive should become permanent; that it should transform the mode of all our lives; that it should be a permanent methodology for the struggle against underdevelopment. Speaking further on the noncompliance of the plan for 1980, he said the absence (?is also felt) of technical and scientific knowledge as shown by many cadres.

In this respect, President Samora Machel said that the economic battle demands well-formed cadres with a good technical and scientific background, cadres capable of putting into effect and stimulating the enormous energy [words indistinct] cadres capable of applying dynamism to the people's problems and the development of technicians. President Samora Machel praised the realization of short practical courses in order to prepare basic cadres for specific tasks in the various productive sectors. President Samora Machel cautioned that the central state plan does not yet cover a large area of the economy of our people, namely family (?production). The Mozambique supreme leader said this does not mean [word indistinct] that at the end the majority of our people should not be supported and encouraged. He recommended that special attention should be given to these sectors by mobilizing and giving concrete support. Finally, Samora Machel said that all should assume from now the principles and guidelines of the 1981 plan.

CSO: 4401

MACHEL DISCUSSES REORGANIZATION OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 pp 3-4

[Speech by President Samora Moises Machel at meeting with district administrators and other government cadres on 8 October 1980]

[Excerpts] In a meeting on 8 October 1980 with district administrators and other government cadres from all over the country, Samora Moises Machel, the president of FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, made an important speech published below in its entirety:

Mr Administrators,

Today we are gathered together with members of our government. For the first time in our country, all district administrators are meeting with members of the Council of Ministers and high-ranking cadres from the central and provincial levels.

This is the time to discuss some basic questions about our people's lives in the district.

I salute those who, in the very harsh conditions of our economic struggle and the struggle against aggression and enemy infiltration, have acted in a manner worthy of the heroic traditions of the resistance and the revolutionary struggle of the people of Mozambique. Their behavior identifies them with the principles of FRELIMO Party and makes them leaders defending the country, the revolution and socialism.

We have come, then, to praise these distinguished administrators for their example and dedication to the service of the people.

Mr Administrators,

All of you must understand and accept responsibility as leaders in our state; in other words, as district administrators in the specific conditions of our country.

All of you must be aware:

Of yourselves as people.

You must know yourselves, your shortcomings, vices and inadequacies.

You must fight against what is negative in yourselves and accent the positive.

All of you must be aware:

Of your management duties and how to exercise power. You must use power firmly to carry out tasks, make decisions, supervise their implementation and make as many people as possible participate in state tasks in the district. You must know how to report on your activities to the party and provincial governor.

The administrator must understand his structure and relations with other structures at various levels.

We are from different backgrounds. This is our most difficult problem, thus we see administrators causing scenes from time to time. All of you have your habits and defects.

This is a cultural question.

Our language, our rudeness or courtesy and kindness toward our wives and children is a matter of culture.

So too is the way we relate to our subordinates.

Consideration for the public and sensitivity to solving the people's problems are, above all, cultural matters.

In our country, the cultural issue is very prominent.

In addition, there is illiteracy, ignorance, poverty and hunger.

Like peasants, we were not in touch with the district, the province and the country. We were isolated, restricted by ethnic groups, which explains certain episodes. We lacked a vision of the whole.

The Portuguese colonial administration kept the districts isolated.

It kept us within the narrow bounds of the ethnic group.

Even the few who could read and write did not know about the history and geography of our country, district or community. They learned about the colonizer's rivers, mountains and history.

Some of them became specialists. They were assimilated into the colonizer's culture.

The absence of a proletariat in our country, the lack of industry, especially large-scale industry, exacerbated this situation in Mozambique.

The proletariat should lead the people in a class confrontation with the exploiter.

Since the proletariat was forged during the armed struggle, the revolutionary armed struggle for national liberation brought class consciousness. The working class must assume the role of leader in our class struggle. The proletariat will have to lay the foundations for an alliance with the peasant so that the latter will be liberated from his limited, restricted, individualist view.

The peasant who works his little plot of land growing only enough to subsist does not have a collective conscience.

We must strengthen the alliance between the working class and the peasants in the district. It is strengthened by developing economic links between the countryside and the city.

It is strengthened by organizing peasants into cooperatives, by improving the organization and developing the state agricultural sector.

Socialization of the countryside, then, is a decisive task in this decade.

Through socialization of the countryside, we will overcome the present situation of limited production. We have millions of tiny, unproductive farms scattered about.

Because they are scattered, we will not produce the necessary surplus. We will not produce the surplus needed to build factories to produce farm implements, tractors, clothing, shoes, cement and the tools we need.

The countryside must be socialized in close connection with the industrialization of our country. By creating large-scale industry, we forge a highly aware and organized working class. Large-scale industry is our economic independence. It makes the socialist revolution in our country irreversible. It makes the working class the guiding force in establishing socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique. Through the struggle for socialism, we will liberate all our people culturally, economically and socially.

We must recognize that much work still must be done to achieve this. We must be aware that very little has been done. There is much to do and it must be done better.

We must guarantee the growth and political, scientific, technical and administrative maturation of district administrators and leaders in general.

These tasks demand high-level management qualities of everyone. The state and society must be administered scientifically.

We must learn from our own experience.

There were no Mozambique administrative cadres in the colonial state of Mozambique.

The Mozambicans were not leaders.

We learned to lead through our own struggle against Portuguese colonialism. We learned to lead through the revolutionary armed struggle for national liberation. Unfortunately, the armed struggle did not extend throughout the entire country.

The Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique are the great school of leadership. Dedicated cadres are forged in them. They forge cadres who can understand and study the situation, can consult adequately, firmly carry out decisions and oversee their implementation.

Cadres must learn to lead. Administrators must learn to guide the district. The administrator must learn quickly and well.

To lead, the administrator must have a work plan. He must have the best plans, be the most organized and the most punctual.

The administrator carries out his work plan in a disciplined manner.

He must know the people. This is the only way to solve their problems.

He heads the People's Assembly.

He heads the Executive Council.

He mobilizes and trains all the people to carry out the tasks.

The administrator heads the state organizations and guides the people of the district to do local tasks in the struggle against underdevelopment.

The administrator has specific duties and responsibilities in managing the district.

The administrator sees that the People's Assemblies are held.

He organizes the delegates' work.

He ensures that, by preparing the citizen, the dynamizing group, the Democratic Mass Organizations, the production centers and the Local Assemblies, the People's Assembly sessions are prepared from the ground level.

The problems are at the ground level.

Local Assemblies and their Executive Councils must be dynamized and organized to solve local problems. The Local Assemblies can not wait for the problems to be solved at other levels.

The Local Assemblies can study and sum up the problems and the experience of the community.

The District Assembly must take its lead from the Local Assemblies.

The rank and file is the keystone of any exercise of our power, the keystone for solving the problem.

To do this, there must be close liaison between the Local Assemblies and the District Assemblies and their Executive Councils.

The Administrator has this fundamental task. He must lead the rank and file.

These are the administrator's basic duties:

Lead the fight against hunger in the district.

Eliminating hunger means producing food.

We will stop eating only traditional foods from our native areas.

We will stop eating only manioc, corn, mapira or wheat. We will overcome ignorance and conservatism.

To wipe out hunger, we must have varied foods, rich in protein and vitamins. We will eat eggs, fish, chicken, veal, carrots and lettuce. We will drink milk.

To wipe out hunger, we will eat more fruit.

All our people must plant fruit trees.

We must produce all this to create surpluses for export.
Through exports, we will buy tractors, trucks, farming tools, electric equipment, water pumps and spare parts not yet made in our country.

The administrator provides necessary support to state firms located in the district and subordinate to higher-level organizations.

The administrator keeps informed about production plans of those state firms.
He does not interfere in their management, he is not the director of the firms.

Together with the management of the firms, the administrator helps solve the political and social problems of workers in state firms.

The administrator helps recruit workers for state firms.

The district administrator must do everything to meet and exceed export production goals.

The district administrator must supply goods to the people.

He must supply the people by producing surpluses. He must do this by marketing local farm produce.

He must organize the local trade network in a rational manner.

He must provide the people with basic consumer goods.

The administrator must organize local industry. He must discover local raw materials. He must insure that existing raw materials are fully used.

The administrator must guarantee that the process of forming cooperatives and communal villages is truly a widely based mass movement.

It is the administrator's duty to set up and develop the cooperative base of the communal village.

The administrator rewards the best cooperative.

He holds individual and collective socialist emulation campaigns in communal villages and cooperatives.

The administrator mobilizes and organizes workers in state firms to create communal villages on this foundation.

Communal villages must be established on the basis of existing villages and production centers.

Communal neighborhoods must be set up in neighborhoods, boroughs and small towns in the district.

This is the administrator's task.

Our administrator encourages plowing with draft animals and plans transportation through the freight information centers.

Our administrator fights against the clothing shortage. To overcome this, we must produce more cotton.

The administrator must insure that the education programs formulated at a higher level are carried out in the schools and literacy centers.

It is the administrator's duty to provide for public order and popular vigilance at the district level.

The district commander of the People's Police of Mozambique is subordinate to both the respective administrator and the provincial commander. The police are an instrument of the administrator to guarantee public order.

The administrator oversees the management of vigilante groups in the district.

The security situation is different. Security is centrally organized.

The administrator is not the superior of the head of security.

The district head of security must, however, give the administrator the necessary general information about people's lives and pursuit of the enemy in the district.

The district head of security must keep the administrator permanently informed about the security situation and essential security matters at that level. It is not the duty of the head of security to reveal, or the right of the district administrator to know, specific, internal aspects of security work--the sources of information, how they are treated and ways or methods of organizing their activities in the district.

Secrecy in relations between the administrator and the head of security is in ideology, policies and the common objectives in defending the people, the state and the revolution. Basically, secrecy is in the spirit of close cooperation. Secrecy is in the clear delineation of each one's specific responsibilities. Secrecy means understanding that there are distinct but complementary responsibilities. It is the understanding that the administrator is the highest-ranking leader in the district. Secrecy is understanding the requirements of security work. It is assuming that security is indispensable, a complex, vital task requiring centralized management.

We must all assume that, by struggling together, we overcome the enemy and defend the people, the state and socialism in our country.

Being an administrator in our country means assuming great responsibility before the party and the people of Mozambique.

The administrator represents the Council of Ministers and the provincial government in the district.

At the district level, he concentrates the state's power from the workers and peasants. We give the administrator's duties to a management cadre. He plays two roles: one as secretary of the district and the other as district administrator.

All eyes are on the first secretary of the district committee and the district administrator.

Because of the high-level responsibilities of the district administrator, we must discuss a fundamental question of management. We are talking about the administrator's behavior.

We know some administrators misuse power and are arbitrary.

They encourage illegal acts.

Some administrators succumb to undisciplined behavior, liberalism and drunkenness.

Other administrators sink into thievery and embezzlement.

They rob the people and the state. They are thieves and criminals. Some administrators succumb to comfort and laziness. They make compromises undermining the prestige of their office.

There are immoral, debauched administrators. They boldly attack our program by promoting moral and sexual corruption. They encourage the disintegration of society and the family. They believe immorality has a value.

They are no longer administrators.

Some of you will be punished for transgressions. The compromises dragging you down are responsible for your dismissal. You are not worthy to remain in the state apparatus.

In our country, the administrator is a leader of the people. He assumes and promotes the values of the political and organizational offensive.

Mr Administrators,

We are purging government management in the districts, expelling administrators in the colonial mode, eliminating those who collaborate with the enemy and removing those who do not have the qualities needed for a cadre in the state apparatus.

As always, with the active participation of our people, we are succeeding in fighting the enemy's infiltration into our networks.

However, we know the enemy is reacting to our victories. We must continue to strike and destroy him.

The enemy works against the state apparatus in particular, because in our country, it is the principal instrument of the power of the workers and peasants united and led by the FRELIMO Party.

The main target of enemy activity is the cadres in the state apparatus.

Therefore, the leader is the enemy's preferred target.

The enemy will react against the upcoming transfer of administrators.

He will use new tactics, reconnoiter and be subtle in the beginning in a seemingly inoffensive manner. He will use flattery.

We know the enemy. He is always trying to isolate the leader of the people.

The enemy, on the base of individual inclinations, wins with flattery. Vice is the source of our weakness. It is the basis for recruitment, and the enemy recruits. We become enemy agents.

The administrator must have unshakeable confidence in the correctness of our line, and indestructible faith in the victory of socialism.

The district administrator sees that all the people work enthusiastically in the fight against underdevelopment.

The district plays a decisive role in building socialism from the ground level.

Therefore, we must define priorities among the districts.

The following are to be considered priorities:

--the most economically important districts in this decade.

--the districts in the liberated areas.

--the districts hit by Rhodesian Army aggression.

--the border districts.

Taking these priorities into consideration, we must:

Begin, in the near future, the territorial reorganization of the districts.

We must make the district a territorial unit so that management and planning will be easier.

This endeavor must be accompanied by properly organized programs for selecting and training the necessary cadres.

The initial reorganization should eliminate obviously unsuitable present administrative divisions.

The in-depth territorial reorganization must be carried out in the context of the future indicative plan.

We must all ensure that the resolution on the political and organizational offensive approved by the Sixth Session of the People's Assembly is completely carried out at the district and local level throughout the country.

We must approve new members for the Executive Councils of the District Assemblies, in order to implement Directive No 2/78.

In this context, the district leaders must be integrated into the Executive Councils.

It is the provincial governor's responsibility, in accordance with Law Number 7/78, to appoint district leaders.

These leaders must be appointed after consultation with the appropriate ministers or state secretaries, or on their suggestion.

We must not appoint too many district leaders or provincial heads since we do not have enough cadres to accomplish this and, too, it would not be in keeping with a clear view of the duties of the Executive Councils. The duties of each district leader should be studied so that the priority branches or sectors of state management in the district will have district leaders.

We must, however:

Beginning in 1981, make efforts to supply the District Executive Councils with the necessary people, materials and money to carry out the related activities in the district in the following areas:

Planning, finances and work force.

Agriculture.

Communal villages and formation of cooperatives.

Supplying goods and marketing.

Local industry.

Opening and maintaining roads, airfields and landing strips.

Upkeep of district infrastructure.

Literacy.

Preventive medicine and social aid.

Law and order.

In this context, the specific duties and tasks of the Executive Councils must be defined. Their membership and the salary of district leaders must be determined. Districts should be classified according to the main political, economic and social characteristics of each district.

We must:

Provide for the basic competence of the central organs of the state apparatus:

By training cadres.

By technical and physical support and by defining standards for the normal functioning of the Executive Councils and the respective district management.

We must:

Define the management training system at the central level. In that system, district-level management cadres must receive political, scientific, technical and administrative training.

District management cadres must be trained to handle the tasks of the District Executive Council with great competence.

Governors, provincial governments and district administrators must assume a more active role in selecting and training cadres.

They must apply specific standards to the policy of cadres so that the district directors who are transferred have designated or will designate a replacement quickly.

The provincial government must organize and train cadres at the district and local level.

It is the duty of the provincial governments:

Under the aegis and initiative of the District Executive Council, to begin training programs.

The administrator must form a staff. If it is to be effective, not everything can be done at once.

The district is of crucial importance in administering the economic and social base necessary for local development. It is vitally important in transforming the relations of production, and in creating, from the rank and file, political and ideological conditions for constructing socialism in our country.

Strengthening state organizations in the district is a priority task for this decade.

Without strong state organizations in the district, our state will be weakened.

It will be like a large tree with stunted roots. They will not be able to penetrate the earth and find water to grow and resist the most violent winds and storms.

Strengthening our state of workers and peasants in the district is a task of the party and state organizations at all levels.

Strengthening our state in the district is a task to which the governors and provincial government must dedicate themselves. Strengthening our state in the district is the direct responsibility of district administrators. It is a task the district administrator must accomplish successfully at his level.

To do this,

Let us make the political and organizational offensive an instrument to strengthen local state organizations!

Let us make the political and organizational offensive a means for mobilization and a popular movement, headed by the local government organizations conscious of the tasks in the struggle against underdevelopment!

Thank you.

The struggle continues!

9479
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

MINISTER RETURNS FROM HUNGARY--The minister of national defense, Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, returned to Maputo today after visiting the People's Republic of Hungary at the invitation of his Hungarian counterpart, Lajos Czinoge. At Mavalane Airport, Minister Alberto Chipande was met by the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique national political commissar, Lt Gen Armando Guebuza. During his visit to Hungary, Alberto Chipande had talks with his Hungarian counterpart, Lajos Czinege, on the future cooperation and exchange of experience between the Mozambique armed forces and the Hungary army. The national defense minister also visited a number of centers of economic and social interest in Hungary. [Text] [LD011540 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Nov 80 EA]

CSO: 4401

VARIOUS INCIDENTS SAID TO BE EFFORTS TO ISOLATE NPN

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Oct 80 p 3

[Commentary by Rufai Ibrahim in the column "In the Nation": "Isolating the NPN?"]

[Text] ON the occasion of Vice-President Alex Ekwueme's 48th birthday, the Daily Star, after congratulating him and wishing him many happy returns, drew the Vice-Pes's attention to the Nigerian Tribune's editorial of September 22, 1980, which it (the Daily Star) reproduced. For those who did not read it, the Tribune editorial was a criticism of what the paper saw as the Vice-President's attempt to move a step ahead of the President, and his frequent visit to his home state, which the Star saw as inimical to peace in the state.

Earlier than this, in September, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, leader of the NPP, chose the venue of the Anambra State Assembly to launch a critical attack on the Vice-President's views on party supremacy.

Still in the NPP zone, Chief M.C.K. Ajuluchukwu, UPN's Director of Publicity is on record as having visited and held discussions with both Governors Jim Nwobodo and Mbakwe. The subject of their discussions we may not get to know immediately but his visit could be instructive in terms of the growing understanding between the NPP and the other parties.

In Plateau State, the Plateau Publishing Corporation (PPC), is soon to start a Hausa newspaper, and the Plateau State Government has appointed Haroun Adamu, a PRP sympathiser and Managing Director of the Kano Triumph Publishing Company, into the PPC board of directors.

This apart, there has for long been some kind of understanding between Governor Solomon Lar of Plateau and the PRP governors.

All these, appear, in a way, to be totally unrelated events and occurrences. It is impossible, after all, for those in government or in politics to avoid interractions with each other. And it is tempting to argue that Haroun Adamu's appointment into the board of PPC has no meaning outside the fact that the board could benefit from the wealth of his experience — in other words that it has no political significance. There is also the instinct to see Zik's action as merely the desire and duty of a party leader to counter a view which could make things uncomfortable if allowed to become conventional wisdom.

But a sober inclination is to view all these seemingly unrelated events in terms of their significance for the formation and durability of political alliancies — a process that is still very active. Viewed against this backdrop, these happenings appear to have one common denominator — an unarticulated but nevertheless agreed plan to isolate the NPN. It is easy to see how and why.

It is necessary, from the onset, to note that the whole party system, on which everthing revolves, is yet to establish firm roots. the parties formed hurriedly to fight the elections are still in their formative stage, and in this kind of situation alliancies may prove to be no more durable than antagonism.

Of course, the NPN is in an accord with the NPP—an accord which many people believe confers more benefits to

the NPP than its electoral fortunes would normally entitle it to. It is nevertheless an accord which is not only based on certain wrong assumptions but one which gives the stronger partner, the NPN, the leverage and clout to be crucial to the continued existence and credibility of the weaker party, the NPP. First the wrong assumptions: it was thought that the President really needed an overwhelming majority of party loyalists in the legislature to get his bills through — a thinking that was clearly a hangover from the parliamentary days; it was assumed that once the NPP was "given some appointments and NPP legislators would always vote as the President would wish them to.

It is precisely this that puts the NPP squarely at the centre of what is now happening in the political scene.

In its just concluded convention in Ibadan, the party stopped just short of openly telling its three governors to join the nine "progressive" governors but the comments of Chief Ogunsanya and others on the matter amounted, unmistakably, to an open licence for the governors to join their nine counterparts. Even before this convention, statements from the NPP secretary, Dr. Alex Fom and both governors Nwobodo and Mbakwe only pointed to a desire — or threat — to start attending the nine governors' meeting.

It is very tempting to view NPP's actions in term of its overall strategy to maximise its benefits from the accord. Certainly, the NPP is a very pragmatic party, for which ideology might not mean exactly what it means.

'IT is very tempting to view NPP's actions in term of its overall strategy to maximise its benefits from the accord. Certainly, the NPP is a very pragmatic party, for which ideology might not mean exactly what it means'.

And when Governor Mbakwe once dismissed the NPN as a party without an ideology, he probably never meant that the NPP had, or bothered so much about, one.

Meetings

Yet, it seems to this writer that NPP's actions are prompted more by a fear of being "swallowed" by the NPN than by a desire to grab more.

Many prominent members of the NPN, Chube Okadigbo in particular, and the NPP, ex-Minister Paul Unongo, have been in the forefront of the campaign for a two-party system. No doubt, the rationale and reasons both Unongo and Okidigbo advanced to back their call for a two-party system, were sound. But the problem was that their interest in the matter tended to give the impression that the two-party thing was an NPN strategy to swallow the NPP.

Given all this, NPP's strategy became geared towards maintaining its identity. But this is a strategy that has forced the party to seek wider alliances, the accord with the NPN not withstanding.

Already in the northern states, since the last Eid-el-Fitr, Governor Lar has been holding regular meetings with the two governors of the GNPP and the two governors of the PRP. And governor Bola Ige's recent visit to Jos is part of the whole strategy of the "progressive" governors to win over Governor Lar to their side. Governor Ige was in Jos, it seems, to further work on Governor Lar.

It is thus most probable that Governor Lar will be the first to be won over, if only because the NPP in Plateau thrives best on anti-NPN sentiments.

But, it is not only because of the fear of the NPN swallowing the NPP that the latter is drawn towards the other three parties.

On the issues of free education and the community and Jangali taxes question, at first the NPN thought it could shrug off the qestion of free education out of the campaign. When it became an issue, the NPN offered an alternative — the "qualitative education". And now the NPN wants to give free education come 1983.

One is not saying that the NPN was opposed to free education. In fact, none of the five parties is opposed to it. The issue is the timing. But the point one is making here is that it seems the NPN waits to be forced, into taking positions.

It appears this is bringing other parties closer together than will normally be expected. And it is for this reason, among others, that the NPN stands the risk of being isolated.

Question

It is, of course, impossible that the PRP, GNPP, UPN and NPP will come together to form one single party in opposition to the NPN. With Zik and Awo around, it is utopian to think so. And the NPP leadership says that the accord is as strong as ever. It may be so, but the point is that in all the four parties the younger people seem agreed on reaching some kind of understanding. What form this will take, how durable or perishable it will be, is, of course, a question that cannot be immediately answered.

CSO: 4420

RESCINDING BAN ON CAMPUS POLITICAL ACTIVITY URGED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial in the column "DAILY TIMES Opinion": "Politics in the Campus"]

[Text]

IT was surprising but not totally understandable that the last administration thought it necessary to impose a ban on party politics in the country's university campuses.

Surprising, because the degree of political awareness one has good reason to expect in such places immediately indicated just how unrealistic it was to ban party politics there. This is because one of the variables that account for active participation in politics is education. The higher the level of education, the greater the likelihood that the citizen would be politically active some scholars have rightly theorised.

But experience is the best teacher, and what those with any political hindsight must have learnt from the political history of the First Republic is that the sharp division which characterised the politics of that period produced undesirable effects on university life, to the extent that discipline and the purposes for which universities were established became unduly threatened.

In placing a ban on party politics on our campuses therefore, the erstwhile military leaders must have taken the rather expedient decision, to avoid a repeat performance of the unwholesome practices before 1966.

Now, the Students' Union at the University of Benin has threatened to challenge the National Universities Commission (NUC) over the ban, on the ground that section 37 of the constitution guarantees freedom of association and that any order to the contrary amounted to a violation of individual rights.

The union has also argued that unless the NUC held the constitution in contempt, there was no basis for further enforcement of the ban.

While not questioning the students' right to patronise the courts, it is doubtful if they had given a deep enough thought to the issue before making their objections to the ban known.

Indeed, the notice which the NUC issued last year does not, to the best of our knowledge, ban party politics as such. It confers on students the right to belong to political parties as individuals and take part in political activities outside the university campus. But it debars members of the academic community from forming and running university branches of political parties.

If what students really want is a declaration allowing the latter, and also perhaps the right to hold political rallies on campus, then they are well advised to seek other more productive avenues of demonstrating their political interest.

We believe their grouse is predicated solely on the assumption that the NUC order militates against their right to take advantage of the constitutional provision for freedom of association and fundamental rights.

Strictly speaking, it does not, because the NUC did not stipulate that politically-like-minded students could not exchange views or engage in political discussions, just as soldiers in the barracks and seminarians, for example, can, even though branches of the political parties and rallies are also not allowed in the military and religious institutions, for apparently the same reasons that necessitated the NUC ban order. And it is quite clear that no rallies may be held in any public institution or place without the express permission of the police or other appropriate authorities.

All told therefore, the NUC order is in the interest of the students and the universities, which must not be distracted from the smooth discharge of their responsibilities to society. Viewed from this perspective, perhaps everyone would better appreciate the merit and selfless motive behind the ban, and cooperate in ensuring the calm atmosphere essential for creative work in our institutions of higher learning.

CSO: 4420

COMMENTARY EXAMINES AFTER-EFFECTS OF LIBERIAN REVOLUTION

AB030912 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Liberia should have continued to remain out of the glare to [word indistinct] publicity if the events of 12 April 1980 had not happened. On that day, M/Sgt Samuel Doe set a double record in the American-style republic; he broke the myth of the nonchalance of the Liberian people and also became one of the lowest army officers to seize power in contemporary history.

However, the Doe Revolution as it seemed at that time brought spontaneous jubilation among the Liberian people. They saw his emergence as a phenomenom to obliterate the age-long authoritarian rule of succeeding governments in their country and a means to an end. The total routing of the Tolbert family, therefore, did not seem to them at the time to matter so much as long as the Augean stable was cleared and their hopes raised. So while Sergeant Doe consolidated his stranglehold by eliminating and restricting potential rivals and other stalwarts of the old regime, Liberians hailed him on in the genuine belief that a messiah had come their way.

But it soon dawned on them, however, that this lord was not actually being their shepherd. They also discovered all too soon that their leader was prepared to flex his muscles and rule through thick and thin. Master-Sergeant Doe certainly wanted to rule in comfort, and he went ahead to ensure that nothing stood between him and his goal. In the belief that no coup is total until the incumbent leader was eliminated, Sergeat Doe combed the Tolbert household, putting a good number to the sword and punitively confining others. That bloodbath did not do Sergeant Doe any good and very soon he realized this.

Drawing an inspiration from his Ghanaian idol, Jerry Rawlings, Sergeant Doe sought to excell in what he thought was a revolutionary clean up. African nations, spearheaded by Nigeria, did not take kindly to this new twist to the revolution concept as manifested in the Liberian brutality so soon after Carnage in Accra. Because of this state of feeling, Liberia was stigmatized and avoided like a plague.

The first opportunity Sergeant Doe had to test his acceptability in contemporary African politics was at Lome where an ECOWAS meeting was being held. Of course, he was rejected outright. It could not have been otherwise, particularly considering the infantile attitude of Sergeant Doe who visited the foreign countries in combat

drugs and well stuffed up with grenades. The more mature African leaders, even those of them who use reckless militancy as their leverage to power and popularity, did not seem to take Sergeant Doe's showmanship too kindly.

The economic summit of ECOWAS in Lagos and later the OAU summit in Freetown, Sierra Leone, made Sergeant Doe realize in full force the futility of his experiment in hardihood. The Nigerian leader did not mince words when he stated that he found it impossible to interact with someone who had been so brutal and did not seem to show decorum and humanism in the affairs of state. Not only that, Sergeant Doe's problem was compounded by the sheer accident of time; at the time of his action, President Tolbert was the chairman of the OAU and naturally African leaders did not like what they thought was a slap in the face of the Panafrican movement.

After the Nigerian verbal confrontation, Sergeant Doe and his Junta certainly did some self-reexamination. He bent completely backwards to find the frayed African pulse. He went to see Mrs Tolbert in confinement and offered national apology. He also went on to release a number of people including members of the Tolbert family and some of his aides. But this was a grain in the desert because scores of others are still languishing in Liberian jails and Sergeant Doe seems not in a hurry at all to throw their gates open.

This is why the call by his justice minister last week for a speedy trial of all political prisoners should be seen as a new twist in Liberian politics. Sergeant Doe must now understand that Liberia cannot live in isolation and whatever good intention he may have had for the April sweep could be obscured by his eccentricity of administration. Besides, he could be fanning the embers of discord within his ranks and this more than anything else could spell disaster.

If Sergeant Doe allows better wisdom to prevail and listens to the call of his justice minister to allow the course of true justice, he may be scoring a great diplomatic [few words indistinct] point, which is what Liberia needs so badly at this moment.

CSO: 4420

PUBLIC DEBT STATISTICS PROVIDED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Onyema Ugochuku]

[Text] Nigeria's public debt outstanding amounted to N5,985.1 million at the end of June 1979. The debt increased by N787.4 million in the twelve months from June 30 1978, according to a report by the Accountant General of the Federation Mr W. T. Dambo.

The debt was made up of N4616.0 million in internal borrowings, and N1,369.1 million in external loans. In the 12 months up to June 30 1979, the internal portion increased by N414.3 million. This portion comprised N2,185.0 million in funded loans, borrowed through the development stocks, N1,215.0 million in unfunded loans and N1,216.0 million in floating loans in the form of treasury bills.

The external debt outstanding increased by N373.1 million in the twelve months. Total amount borrowed up to June 30 1979 was N1,530.7 million. Some of these had apparently been repaid, to bring down the outstanding amount to N1,369.1 million.

The external debt was considerably boosted by two Euro-dollar loans Nigeria raised in 1978 and which were completely drawn by the first quarter of 1979. The two loans totalled N996.7 million.

Other external debts outstanding amounted to N372.4 million, of which the World Bank Group--specifically the I.B.R.D. and the I.D.A.--accounted for N157.5 million.

Other loans outstanding were N46.3 million owed to the United Kingdom, out of a total of N88.8 million borrowed to that date; N35.97 million owed to the United States out of a total of N102.00 drawn; N33.7 million to Canada out of a total of N34.1 million; N29.25 million to the West German Government out of a total of N44.57 million; and N30.90 million to Japan out of a total of N34.29 drawn.

Italy was being owed N10.7 million out of N19.06 million borrowed. The Netherlands N8.22 million out of N8.34 million, Hungary N11.09 million, Denmark N2.0 million out of N2.19 million and the U.S.S.R. N0.50 million out of N2.63 borrowed for an iron and steel geological survey.

The African Development Bank (ADB) is owed ₦2.82 million out of a total of ₦4.18 borrowed. Nigeria however has since 1977 not utilized its right to borrow from the Pan-African Bank, in order not to reduce resources available for lending to other African countries who may be in greater need.

The balance of the external debt outstanding, amounting to ₦3.43 million is owed to three companies--Copoil United Company Ltd, Pauling Africa and S. G. Worburg and Co Ltd--from whom a total of ₦7.24 million had been borrowed.

The external debt has of course increased substantially since June 1979, with the World Bank accounting for the bulk of the increase. For instance the last World Bank report put the Bank Group's cumulative lending to Nigeria as at June 30 1980 at ₦748.2 million ($1,416.2 million) and although this figure included amounts that may already have been repaid, loans outstanding and those yet to be disbursed constitute the bulk.

In spite of the sharp increase in the external component of the public debt however, Nigera's international creditworthiness, enhanced by record earnings from crude oil exports, is high. [as published] The debt ratio (calculated as external debt as a percentage of export earnings) is still about 11 per cent, which is one of the lowest of any developing country.

CSO: 4420

PROVIDENT FUND STATISTICS PROVIDED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Cyprian Agbor]

[Excerpt] The National Provident Fund (NPF) has invested a total of ₦417,050,769.47 as at May 1980 on various Government Stocks and quoted securities.

The Fund's Director, Mr M. C. Ijeh told the BUSINESS TIMES last week that at first the Fund used to invest mostly on government stocks and that this only changed recently after the Indigenisation Decree.

With indigenisation, he said, the NPF tried to diversify their investment portfolio and as a result, by December 1979 they had ₦372,241,957.00 on government stocks, and ₦17,454,490.00 on debentures and other quoted securities.

He disclosed that the total contributions as at the end of last year amounted to ₦301,846,292.91, while that of 1980 is yet to be fully compiled from the Fund's ledger books.

The Fund's investments as at December last year amounted to ₦389,696,447.00 and benefits paid out to the public amounted to ₦2,802,239,000 while contributions for the single month of December 1979 fell from the regular over ₦20 million monthly figure to ₦18 million Mr Ijeh said.

He explained that the drop in contributions in December 1979 was due to government policy whereby almost all civil servants who were formerly non-pensionable were converted to permanent and pensionable staff and ceased to be covered by the Fund.

The NPF Act 1961 and both its amendment in 1964 and the Decree No. 40 of 1967 specify that those to be covered by the Fund must be non-pensionable workers of Federal and State Governments Public Corporations and all workers of private businesses employing not less than ten workers.

CSO: 4420

EASTERN PORTS WILL REPORTEDLY HAVE BETTER FACILITIES

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Oct 80 p 32

[Text] The Nigerian Ports Authority is currently installing bulk handling equipment and other facilities for cement and grains in the new ports of Calabar, Warri and Port Harcourt.

Federal Minister for Transport Alhaji Umaru, Dikko said recently that when these installation projects are through, only vessels which carry these commodities will be encouraged at these Ports.

He said that this was being done in a bid to further modernize port operations in the country's major ports.

The two new ports of Calabar and Warri are at present not operating at full capacity and the Minister said that they will be equipped in the near future to enable them operate at their full capacity. [as published]

Turnover at the two ports is currently being hampered by a few constraints. For the Warri Port, built at a cost of N85 million, apart from inadequate handling facilities, the position of the port in the interior makes importers reluctant to ship their goods there. Meanwhile the NPA continues to appeal to them to use the port's available facilities.

For the N88 million Calabar Port, situated on the Cross River, on the South Eastern shore-board of the country, while the lack of modern handling facilities and consequently shipping traffic is a problem, the Calabar-Ugep-Oguni-Ikom road (once a beautiful expressway), is now in a state of total disrepair and cannot serve to transport cargo to Ikom and the North-Eastern areas as intended.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Oct 80 p 32

[Text] The Federal Government has announced its strategy for industrial development in the country. According to a release Nigeria's Industrial Policy and Strategy: Guidelines to Investors', this is to bring industrialisation in line with the new national set of objectives in which the industrial sector contributes effectively to the nation's economy.

Under the guidelines industries will continue to enjoy such incentives as pioneer status, approved users scheme and accelerated depreciation of capital investment.

* * * *

Agro-based and food processing industries which consume high levels of local resources of value added will be given tax concessions.

An industrial development co-ordination committee has been set up. It is to keep in constant view the development of the industrial sector in line with the other sector of the economy. The committee will also be responsible for the efficient administration of approved incentives, and make recommendations to the Minister of Industries in light of developments in the industrial sector.

Entrepreneurs will be encouraged to explore the industrial possibilities of the industrial backward areas. In flow of foreign capital will also be encouraged through such existing laws and regulations as those affecting the repatriation of dividends.

According to the release, apart from creating congenial atmosphere for industrialisation, government will make direct investments in the manufacturing industry where it is deemed necessary.

In addition to equipping higher institutions to provide the man power requirement of the economy, the government will evolve a system of technical training aimed at enabling young people to imbibe technological culture. The government is to revamp and re-organise the Industrial Training Fund to play a more dynamic role in providing training for industrial workers.

Under the guidelines, a bank of technological information will be built up to enable the indigenous entrepreneurs obtain useful information and advice.

Also, efforts will be made to establish and maintain a data bank which is expected to provide a reliable and relevant information to the manufacturing industry.

In order to assist industrialists in Nigeria to acquire substantial share in various export markets, industrial estates are to be developed in various locations to produce exclusively for export, importation of plants and machinery as well as raw materials for use in these states will be free of duty and no excise duty will be payable on goods for the export market. [as published]

CSO: 4420

STAFFS OF VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES GO ON STRIKE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Richards Adeniyi]

[Text]

THE academic staff of the country's universities announced yesterday that they have embarked on an industrial action.

The Universities of Ibadan and Ife were the first to begin, Lagos and the others are expected to join today.

The news of the action was contained in a letter signed by the national president of the Academic Staff Union of Universities, Dr. Biodun Jeyifo.

Dr. Jeyifo said in the letter which he addressed to the Federal Minister of Education that the action would continue for as long as there was no positive response from the minister or any other responsible member of the Federal Government to our demands".

On the reasons for the action, Dr. Jeyifo declared: "Two weeks ago, I wrote another letter, giving, on behalf of the union, an ultimatum of 14 days within which agreements reached between our union and the National Universities Commission (N.U.C.) in the course of comprehensive negotiations, were expected to be implemented".

Dr. Jeyifo noted that for years, his union made representations verbal and written, to all the constituted authorities "on the state of neglect of our universities, the mass exodus of academic staff from the universities, and the depth of demoralisation of the academics who remain in the universities".

When contacted, the secretary to the Academic Staff Union of the University of Lagos, Mr. D. P. Igwesonu said they were not taking part in the industrial action, until they received directives from their headquarters at the University of Ibadan.

It was however, gathered that the Lagos University branch of the union will join this morning.

From Ife came reports that the strike action was in full gear with all academic work completely paralysed.

Posters distributed by the academic staff read: "No lectures: No tutorials: No meetings as long as the action lasts."

By last night, efforts to contact the other universities to establish, if they had joined in the industrial action failed.

CSO: 4420

COURT ACTIONS IN ONI THRONE DISPUTE WITHDRAWN

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

PEACE has finally returned to Ile-Ife after a series of disagreements and controversies surfaced over a successor to the Ife throne.

The battle for the Oni throne began shortly after the late Oni, Sir Adesoji Aderemi joined his ancestors on July 7.

The bone of contention among the ruling houses was over the operative declaration to select a new Oni. There are two declarations — that of 1957 and the 1977 Declaration.

The dispute deepened when the Secretary of Oranmiyan Local Government, Mr. E. O. Irelewuyi, announced that it was the turn of Ogboru family to pick a new Oni. This led to a series of court suits from many quarters.

Investigation conducted in Ile-Ife yesterday revealed that the situation had changed since the time when the Oyo State Government approved the candidature of Prince Okunade Sijuwade as the Oni-elect.

It was understood that some of the protesting families and individuals had withdrawn their actions following the government decision and the unprecedented massive reception accorded the Oni-elect when he arrived in the ancient town for the grooming session preparatory to his installation.

Some of the agitators, it was gathered, have either gone to pay homage to Prince Sijuwade or sent emissaries to rejoice with him.

A high chief said that the succession battle attracted such controversy "especially when the late Sir Aderemi spent about 50 years on the throne".

According to him, the people of Ile-Ife were known to be "peace loving," adding that the final selection of Prince Sijuwade was automatically the end of the matter". All the princes have since buried the hatchet.

The people of Ile-Ife, the Chief observed, were no longer interested in chieftaincy wrangles but in peace and very progressive ventures.

CSO: 4420

BORNO STATE PLANS FIVE NEW INDUSTRIES PER YEAR

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Oct 80 p 9

[Text]

THE Borno State Government is planning to establish between three and five industries a year.

This is expected to continue till 1983 when the present administration's term of office expires.

Giving this hint at an exclusive interview with the DAILY TIMES, the State Commissioner for Trade and Industry, Malam Abbas Dauka, in Maiduguri said industrial development occupied a central position in the state administration's priorities.

He said before the term of the state government expired in 1983, it would have established about 15 medium and large scale industries in the state.

He said the administration believed that without the contributions of a dynamic industrial sector, the economic aspirations of this nation's masses would continue to be "the proverbial milage".

"Borno State Government, therefore, attached great importance to this sector and is determined to establish a social industrial base", the commissioner said.

He said the administration planned set up industrial layouts and estate the state with a view to reducing the problems potential enterpreneurs had encountered in the recent past.

Such layouts and estate, which would be sited in urban centres and local government headquarters, would be served with adequate water electricity, good roads and drainage, he said.

Malam Abbas told the Daily Times that the State Government would continue to encourage joint industrial ventures with both the Federal Government

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

RIVERS STATE RICE PROJECT--The Rivers State will soon export rice in large quantities. This will happen through the reactivation of the multi-million naira peremabiri rice project. The project, according to the Deputy Governor, Dr. Frank Eke, is now producing surplus rice. "Its production is at a level of surplus after serving the state and the nation", he said. Dr. Eke made the statement in an interview with the Federal Radio Corporation (FRC) in Port Harcourt. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Oct 80 p 1]

CENSUS BY NIGERIANS URGED--The director of the National Population Bureau, Mr. Fredrick Falodun, has said that it was not possible for any foreign body to help conduct a census in this country. He told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), in Abeokuta, that from his knowledge of demography, it would be a big task for any foreign organisation to conduct a successful census in Nigeria. According to him, any successful head count would require a knowledge of the area where the count would take place and the ability of communicate with those to be counted. Mr. Falodun said that Nigerians could still conduct a census successfully, despite the suggestion that the United Nations be invited to help. He disclosed that a National Population Commission would soon be established for the purpose of a head count, but that he did not know when the census would be conducted. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Oct 80 p 5]

TAX-DODGING ACCUSATION--Tax-dodgers in Lagos State have constituted serious problems in the collection of revenue for the state government. The tax-dodgers, Alhaji Jakande said, came from "the top echelons of our society." "This class of citizens is the most critical of the efforts of government yet it is the least willing to discharge its own obligation to society" declared the governor. Making an assessment of the state government's performance in revenue collection, the Governor disclosed that the Inter-nal Revenue Department of the Ministry of Finance collected ₦69,491,818 as at last September 30. This included ₦52,320,877 from PAYE, k11,287,237 from direct assessment, ₦2,112,482 from withholding tax on rent and ₦1,917,681 from withholding tax on dividend. Compared with the government current budget for the same period, the first three collections were short by ₦46,528,214; ₦31,679,123 and ₦15,379,429 respectively, while the last two increased by ₦1,045,815 and ₦1,251,014 respectively. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 31 Oct 80 p 1]

WOOD INDUSTRY IN DANGER--Nigeria's natural forest reserves which still supply timber for construction and furniture industries may not be able to meet the future demands for wood. The new chairman of the Forestry Research Institute

of Nigeria, Alhaji Haruna Fada Baba made this observation while inaugurating the re-constituted board of the Institute in Ibadan. Alhaji Baba, high-lighting the objectives of the board in its bid to further improve the existing natural reserves, noted that while efforts were being geared to improve yields from the forest, records had it that the rate of tree growths are "slow". This tree, he hinted accounted for over 60 per cent of the foreign earnings on timber in the past. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 31 Oct 80 p 5]

TRADE FAIR PARTICIPANTS--Approximately 605 stands with an area of 7,900 square metres have been set aside for both foreign and Nigerian participants in the Third Kaduna Trade Fair. According to Fair Chairman, Alhaji Bawa Garba in a news conference last week, West Germany, France, South Korea, Britain Austria and United States have confirmed their intention to participate. [as published] Japan, Hong Kong and Sweden are among countries expected to confirm before the end of this month. However, despite the high demand from abroad, the State Chamber of Commerce and Industry will still keep to its policy of allocating at least 50 per cent of the stands to Nigerian Companies. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Oct 80 p 32]

ALLOCATION BILL TO HOUSE--A bill prescribing the formula for revenue allocation in the country was today tabled in the House of Representatives. The bill, which was presented by the deputy leader of the house, Mr Olusola Afolabi, was sent by President Shehu Shagari. It is the first bill to come to the house at this second session. The house resumed duty today after a 3-week recess. Based on the white paper issued by the executive branch of the government on the recommendations of the Okigbo Revenue Panel, the bill prescribes that 55 percent of the revenue should go to the federal government, 34.5 percent to the states and 8 percent to the local governments. There is a provision of 2.5 percent of the account for the initial development of the federal capital territory, Abuja. In an explanatory note to the bill, the president said that in arriving at the percentages to be paid to each sphere of government, his administration considered the minimum responsibilities thrust upon it by the constitution as exemplified by the contents of the exclusive legislative list. Meanwhile, the bill has been referred to the committee of the whole house for debate next Monday. [Text] [AB031605 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Nov 80]

IMPROVEMENT IN DEFENSE INDUSTRY--The Defense Industries Corporation in Kaduna is to be improved to meet with the country's needs in arms and ammunitions. The minister of defense, Professor Iya Abubakar, announced this during a fact-finding visit to the corporation. He expressed the hope that when fully reactivated, the company's output will be increased to meet with the country's needs and any possible export in the future. In a reply, the general manager of the corporation, Alhaji Ibrahim Bayi, noted that lack of a good laboratory and the shortage of engineering staff was plaguing the organization. The Defense Industries Corporation was set up by the federal government in 1963. The minister was accompanied on the tour by the chief of defense staff, Lt Gen Alani Akinrinade. [Text] [AB051921 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Nov 80]

HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURE--The federal government is to spend over 1.2 billion naira on the national basic health scheme in the next 10 years. This was disclosed in Lagos today by the minister of state in the Ministry of Health, (Dr Paul Nutsolum), at the opening of the annual scientific conference of the Association of Community Physicians of Nigeria. He said that the aim of the government in investing so much money was to ensure that all Nigerians had access to primary community health care by 1990. [Excerpt] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

REPORTED IMMINENT RETIREMENT OF SENGHOR DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "Rumors of Senghor's Withdrawal: 'A Hunter Who Lies in Wait Doesn't Cough'"]

[Text] According to information from good sources, President Senghor could renounce his duties as president of the republic soon in favor of Prime Minister Abdou Diouf, who has been considered his heir for a decade.

Under the terms of the Senegalese constitution, which was modified for this purpose in April 1976, the prime minister automatically succeeds the head of state until the end of the current term without having to be elected in cases of the president's death, incapacitation or resignation. Now, it has long been claimed in generally well informed circles of Dakar that Senghor might announce his decision to retire at his annual end of the year message next 31 December, the head of state Abdou Diouf could become his replacement effective 3 April at the latest, the eve of the 21st anniversary of independence, or 2 years from the end of the present five year plan. But, they add, in this case while resigning his post as president of the republic he is likely to make his authority over the government structure and the socialist party felt for some time yet in order to help his successor consolidate his personal authority and win the February 1983 elections on one hand and, on the other, to continue to play a certain role himself on the international scene, especially through the intermediary of the socialist international, of which he is vice-president.

Beyond considerations related to his age--he was born in 1906--and his concern to complete his literary work, according to several officials President Senghor realized that his heir's political credit risks being dangerously vitiated if the latter is to be kept for a long time yet in the uncomfortable position of waiting which is his at present. In most cases this prevents him from putting his own mark on the course of government affairs, even though almost all major dossiers are now his personal responsibility.

Moreover, the social and political calm which continues to prevail in Senegal at the moment makes it possible to envisage eventual changes with serenity, despite the grave economic and financial difficulties of these last months and the rigors of the recovery plan set up to face them.

It remains true, however, that up to now Senghor has not always made known what he thinks of these speculations; in any case, not officially. He thus remains totally free to invalidate them, if he feels it necessary. He will certainly act to preserve his freedom of choice up to the last minute. "A hunter who lies in wait doesn't cough," he likes to say.

9380
CSO: 4400

POLICE DISPERSE SUDES MEMBERS

Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Oct 80 p 48

/Article by P.B./

/Text/ Dakar--On Saturday, 25 October, the police forcibly dispersed a public meeting being held in Dakar by the Sole and Democratic Teachers Union of Senegal (SUDES), resulting in several wounded among the demonstrators.

At the beginning of summer, a general order to boycott the supervision and correction of examinations had gone awry, substitute personnel having been arranged thanks particularly to the French technical assistance competition; but the government had taken advantage of that event to try to crush its opponents by dismissing 28 strikers several of whom were SUDES militants, suspending 110 others and arranging many transfers from the capital to distant parts of the country.

It was especially to protest these measures that Saturday's meeting had been convened; important delegations had been invited to the meeting from all areas of Senegal as well as from friendly union organisations. A total of nearly 1,000 people (four times more even, according to a union leaflet) had answered the SUDES appeal, and despite the fact that the organisers had been clearly informed of the ban by the Cape Verdean government, the delegations had already assembled at a square in the center of Dakar when the police intervened to break up the demonstration by administering blows with their nightsticks.

Finally, orders not to resist having been given by those responsible for the meeting, the affair was settled, it seems, only after half a dozen people had been wounded. Four SUDES leaders, including Mamadou N'Doye, its secretary general, were questioned for a few hours and released after being asked to remain at the disposal of the court.

8568
CSO: 4400

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL ENERGY COMMISSION APPROVED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Oct 80 p 2

/Commentary by the Council of Ministers/

/Excerpt/ The Council of Ministers has studied and passed a bill calling for the establishment of the National Energy Commission.

Oil resources have become the stake of global politicoeconomic tensions as the inescapable inflationary fallout which is seriously penalising nonproducing Third World countries.

Those countries should therefore take the necessary steps to decrease the effects of worldwide economic conditions beyond their control.

In view of the rise in the price of oil whose import cost is threatening to stifle our economy, our country should engage in a vast energy program based on a restructuring of our sources of supply and on energy saving:

1. Reserve oil for use in situations where nothing else will do by using, wherever possible, forms of energy which are the most abundant, the most economical and especially among the sources of energy of our own country; this is the policy of diversification of supply.

2. Pursue our present course but reduce our needs; this is the policy of energy saving.

This program will obviously take on many forms and will need the support of all economic media, all sectors: from the extraction of peat to the rational exploitation of the forests, from improvement in cooking methods to the intermodal coordination of transportation and from the use of agricultural food by-products to major hydroelectric projects.

Therefore, the Senegalese government should create a specific administrative body assigned to propose a coherent policy on the subject of energy and assume responsibility for coordinating its implementation among the various ministerial departments.

Thus, it is proposed through this decree to establish a National Energy Commission structured along two levels:

1. The top-level commission which is to meet semiannually and bring together the leaders of the various departments concerned under the chairmanship of the prime minister. Its responsibility will be to propose the guidelines of our energy policy, determine the priority of the projects to be engineered and carried out and approve the policy's implementation.

2. The National Energy Committee, executive body responsible for preparing and maintaining files relative to the ministerial departments and economic organizations involved.

8568
CSO: 4400

PREMIER CONCLUDES 1980 REFORESTATION CAMPAIGN

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 18-20 Oct 80 p 4

/Excerpt/ A little more than 2 months ago, on 8 August, in Joal-Fadiouth the prime minister officially inaugurated the 1980 reforestation campaign. He also announced the finalising of this operation in Louga where he had arrived at about 1000 accompanied by Mrs Abdou Diouf and a delegation. The delegation was made up of Oumar Ba, minister of urban affairs, housing and environment, Cheikh Amidou Kane, minister of industrial development and crafts, Maimouna Kane, secretary of state for the feminine situation, Mamba Guirassy, vice chairman of the national assembly, ambassadors from friendly countries and other dignitaries. The prime minister and his retenue were welcomed by Ibrahima Kone, governor of the area, as well as by newly elected regional officials.

The prime minister made special mention of the cordiality of the welcome received. Wherever he went, he had found a large crowd which had come to greet the delegation and participate in the ceremony being held. In finalising the reforestation campaign, Moustapha Cisse, vice chairman of the national assembly and secretary general of the PS /Socialist Party/ Communal Coordination of Louga, brought up the problem of drought which, although strongly jolting our economy, also "opened our eyes to many difficulties." "And by acknowledging these difficulties," he stated, "we can now correct the errors of the past."

Moustapha Cisse also mentioned in his speech that the Louga and Fleuve areas are the areas most in danger of being taken over by the desert. Thus, the reforestation campaign was considered necessary. However, it is still essential to put together a vast irrigation program to offset the shortage of rain which occurs during certain years. On this point Moustapha Cisse was only recalling a complaint which had been presented during the special CRD /Regional Development Committee/ meeting which had been held in Louga itself last year.

"It is not by chance that I have chosen Louga in which to meet and finalise the 1980 National Reforestation Campaign," Abdou Diouf declared in turn. "In fact, the inhabitants of Louga are seeing a major urban reforestation

operation unfold before their eyes with the objective of giving the city its adornment of greenery." From this standpoint, a nursery is being developed on the regional level; reforestation programs along the coast and steps to stabilize the dunes are being carried out with the aid of Canada and the United Nations. Forests are also being developed with the assistance of the FRG. UNICEF, in turn, is financing the COSOC [expansion unknown] project in Labgar.

Quoting President Senghor, the prime minister said that "the struggle against a desert takeover is preliminary to the economic problem: if we do nothing in the way of reforestation, by the year 2000 it will be too late. By that time we shall be taken over by the Sahara." That is why millions of trees have been planted this year and 4,000 hectares of land reforested. Our goal is still to reforest 10,000 hectares per year. But all of these efforts will be in vain if there is no follow-up to the various operations and if the plants are left without protection, at the mercy of animals, children or brush fires.

In the paper given by Abdoulaye Sene, regional inspector of waters and forests, the forest progrm of the Louga area was explained in detail. Mr Sene called attention to the difficulties connected with land shortage as it pertains to crop growth. Now finally, there are no more unplowed lands; the soil is deteriorating; only one type of vegetation (the "nger") is rapidly increasing in the area.

The Louga area has therefore settled down to the enormous task of protecting and regenerating the soil and providing irrigation. Several projects are underway. Protection should also be provided for grazing lands and steps should be taken to provide the people with wood and charcoal for their daily needs and improve their standard of living in Louga by planting trees along the roads and creating green areas.

8568
CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT ISSUES DECREE ON PUBLIC PROPERTY

LD042021 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Nov 80 EA

[Text] The president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] issued today Decree No 8 regarding the management of public property. The decree is as follows:

Taking into account articles 82 and 83 of the constitution, taking into account Presidential Decree No 1 of 21 October 1980 on the declaration of the state of emergency, after taking into account the fact that the deviation from correct administration of national policy arose from (?irresponsibility) and ignorance, after considering the economic difficulties facing the country, generally shared by the whole world but especially aggravated by difficult problems confronting the Somali people at present, after considering that it was imperative to take steps to protect and safeguard public property, using the power given to him as per Article 83 of the constitution and following consultations with the Supreme Revolutionary Council (Ed: SRC), the president of the SDR issued this decree with the following articles:

Article 1. It has been decided to cut government expenditure. These cuts include the immediate stoppage of unnecessary expenditure, the reduction of necessary public expenditure and of any expenditure genuinely needed; to use tough economic measures for any national or departmental spending; to make proper and careful use of all production, work and office tools and machines and all other department means in order to reduce spending on repairs.

Article 2. As of 4 November 1980 all government and (?public) departments have been banned from buying small cars, and have been ordered to cancel any orders or negotiations on buying cars. [sentence as heard]

Article 3. Only an assistant minister, a director general, general manager or other people with similar positions in other national departments are entitled to use a small vehicle for official duties. The above-mentioned officials can use these vehicles only when carrying out a national responsibility and no unauthorized drivers will be allowed to drive these vehicles. For the transportation of other workers a single vehicle, such as a bus, will be used.

Article 4. Any violation of Part 1 of Article 2 of this decree will be considered abuse of public property [words indistinct], and anybody found guilty of this offense will be dealt with according to the law. Any violation of the other articles of this decree will, subject to a review of the magnitude and manner of the offense, be considered an offense and necessary steps will be taken against any offender found guilty.

Part [presumably article] 5. This decree will come into effect as of 4 November 1980 and will be published in the official gazette of the SDR.

All persons are required to respect this decree, and the responsibility for correctly implementing this decree is placed on the shoulders of the [word indistinct] committee of the SRC, the police, the national security service and all the security forces of the country.

CSO: 4407

BRIEFS

PRC MUSLIMS DELEGATION VISITS--Yesterday evening secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somalia Democratic Republic Challe Muhammad Siad Barre received in his office the Chinese Muslim delegation led by deputy chairman of the Chinese Muslim Organization Challe (Ilyas Shanshiasi). Speaking to the delegation, Challe Siad hailed the cordial relations between the SDR and the PRC which, he said, were founded on cooperation and mutual respect and which were becoming stronger day after day. Secretary general of the SRSP and president of the SDR Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, turning to the projects that had been implemented by the PRC in the SDR, said they provided examplary lessons to the Somali people and were a clear demonstration of friendship, hard work and experience, based on the friendly bonds of cooperation between tbe two countries--the SDR and the PRC. Challe Siad concluded by asking the delegation to convey his regards to the party leaders and the people of the PRC, wishing the party leaders health, and the people progress and prosperity. In reply, Challe (Ilyas) said they highly valued their visit to the Somali Muslim people, adding that the Somali people had scored concrete victories in the development of their country and in their opposition to (?imperialist colonialism). [Excerpt] [LD051230 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 5 Nov 80 EA]

CSO: 4407

COMMUNIQUE COMPLAINS OF KENYA-SUDAN ATTITUDE ON ELECTIONS

LD052212 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The Uganda Government has described as a complete surprise and totally unacceptable reports that Kenya and the Sudan have reiterated that the only lasting solution to the Ugandan situation is a free and fair election following the immediate and complete withdrawal of foreign troops from the Ugandan territory.

According to a communique which appeared in the press after talks between the two countries in Nairobi, the two sides reiterated their conviction that the only lasting solution to the Ugandan situation [words indistinct] in Uganda is a free and fair election following the immediate and complete withdrawal of foreign troops from the Ugandan territory.

This particular reference to the communique [words indistinct] the Uganda Government (?statement) says comes to us as a complete surprise and is totally unacceptable. The statement said that Uganda does welcome dialogue among her neighbors and other countries in the region as a positive step towards regional understanding and cooperation, but we do not accept that this should be achieved at the expense of some other states in the region.

The government of Uganda, it added, has (?specifically made it clear) to its neighbors and the world at large its commitment to conduct free and fair general elections. We are surprised that our neighbors have found it fit not only to doubt our good intentions but also to suggest that we should conduct the affairs of this country in a manner they themselves wish us to. Naturally we find this not to be in the spirit of goodneighborliness.

We also find it totally at variance with the main principles of independence and noninterference in the internal affairs of states.

Uganda, the statement goes on, has never advised any of these countries on how to conduct their elections or, for that matter, any other business that was purely within the domain of these countries jurisdiction. We have never questioned, for instance, the presence of foreign troops in their countries [remainder of sentence indistinct]. As a matter of fact we would like to believe that some of these countries that have found it their business to advise us on the conduct of free and fair elections have themselves never conducted one and would be totally at a loss if they had one. We doubt, moreover, that they have ever believed in or recognized free and fair elections.

For our part, while we do appreciate the interest our neighbors have taken in our forthcoming general elections, we would have appreciated it more if their interest was positive and constructive.

Finally, the Uganda Government once more reiterates to the whole world, and Uganda's neighbors in particular, that:

(a) The only foreign troops that are on Ugandan territory are the liberators from Tanzania and (?are not regarded as foreign).

(b) These troops are here at the invitation of the government and the people of Uganda, and they are perfectly welcome to stay as long as the government and people of Uganda feel the need for their presence.

(c) That the exercise of conducting of elections, which the government of Uganda is seriously committed, has absolutely nothing to do with the presence of the troops, and

(d) The government and people of Uganda are determined to carry out a free and fair election [words indistinct] is that Uganda as an independent and sovereign nation should be left alone to conduct this exercise unhindered by outside interference.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH IRAQ--The minister of finance, Mr Lawrence Sebalu, and the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Uganda, Mr (Zaki 'Abd al-Hamid Haba), have signed an agreement under which Uganda will utilize the unused balance of the loan of $10 million Iraq offered to Uganda in 1975. The loan was partly used to finance equipment for coffee processing plans and a number of ginneries in Uganda. The balance of the loan, which amounts to more than $5 million, will finance development projects to be determined by the government of Uganda. The agreement, which was in the form of an exchange of letters, amends the original agreement between the two countries under which the loan of $10 million was offered to Uganda. The amendment enables the government to utilize the loan in two separate portions, taking into account the interruption caused by the war, and also provides for easier terms of repayment of the loan as a whole. Mr Sebalu said the willingness of the government of the Republic of Iraq to the amendment of the agreement was a sign of Iraq's appreciation of Uganda's pressing economic problems. He added that Uganda will use the balance of the loan to enhance the (?basic) capacity of the economy. The charge d'affaires reaffirmed his country's continued willingness to help Uganda in its development efforts and hoped that the existing friendly relations between the two countries would grow stronger. Mr (Haba) said exchanging of letters and the signing of this agreement showed again the sincere desire of the government of Iraq to cooperate with Uganda and to develop existing friendly relations in the interests of both Iraq and the Uganda people. [Text] [LD312218 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 31 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FRENCH LOAN--This morning at the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation, Upper Volta and the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, CCCE, signed three loan agreements worth 5.16 billion CFA francs. This falls within the framework of an exceptional assistance from France to Upper Volta which will help the Upper Voltan Government to provide additional financing for 10 projects in the sectors of agricultural development, mining, agro-industries and socioeconomic activities. [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 31 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

NATION'S 6 MONTHS OF INDEPENDENCE ASSESSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by our special envoy Jean-Claude Pomonti: "A Reckless Bet Half Won"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] Salisbury--This country full of contrasts will no doubt never cease to be surprising. Consider just a year ago, one could ask how Mr Ian Smith, former prime minister of Rhodesia, and his colonists who rebelled against the crown 14 years ago were able to continue to stand up to the rest of the world, even with foreign complicity namely South African complicity and even though they had to cooperate late in the day, a "good black," in this case Bishop Muzorewa. Less than 6 months after the proclamation of Zibabwean independence and 8 months after the brilliant electoral victory of the guerrilla, Mr Robert Mugabe, the former "communist terrorist" of the whites seems to be collecting on his bet: peace has been maintained, on the whole, and for the first time in 5 years the economy shows initial signs of a revival.

Today one of 20 white deputies among the 100 who compose the National Assembly, Mr Smith is less particular, said recently /"I don't know too much about what the government wants to achieve, but, if they stick to what Mr Mugabe says, that seems fairly acceptable to me. But can he succeed?"/

Concurrently, he travels around the country to encourage the whites to remain. General Walls, officer of the transition, who was considered to be the best white hope of the government, has been less astute: he accompanied his anticipated resignation--Mr Mugabe had refused him his fifth star--with commentaries which were quite belated and apparently unjustified concerning the electoral fraud in February.

We expected a "Khmer Rouge"

How does one explain that, even if martial law remains in force, the majority of the roads are safe again, that 60,000 new jobs are to be created in 1980 and that coexistence between whites and blacks, in spite of 7 years of war, is not out of the question. One of the white economic advisors of the new regime, offers the following reply: /"I was for Muzorewa. Mugabe's victory took us completely unawares. The whites have been overwhelmed. Mugabe did not give us time to react. His determination and perspicacity have caused us to find ourselves working on his plans, without even being able to account for it. We expected a Khmer Rouge. We are discovering a remarkable, political man."/

The task has nevertheless not been easy. The secretary general of ZANU, Mr Mugabe's party, and Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development, Mr Tekere caused very bad publicity for the regime. Free on bail, although indicted for the murder of a white farmer, he describes himself as both a "gadfly" and the "conscience" of ZANU. Mr Tekere has spent 15 years in prison and tends to identify himself with the "boys"--the guerrillas of ZANLA who have just spent 8 months waiting in the distant assembly camps. But this amateur radical--/"I owe nothing to the whites,"/ he says--and lover of beautiful cars, who is now buying a property worth 400,000 F in a former European residential quarter of Salisbury--/"with a 100 percent loan guaranteed by the party" he recalls--has not perhaps the prestige among the guerrillas which he claims. Neither hero nor martyr, he nonetheless remains one of the most determined adversaries of Mugabe's reconciliation policy. To strengthen the unity and foundation of ZANU, the latter has worked hard to implant it throughout the country. He pleads continually in favor of stability and, to the minority opposition within his own party, he puts up a weighty argument: unity is indispensable in the face of Mr Nkomo's ZAPU, a minority element in the coalition government. For the prime minister, the most serious problem still remains on that score, the difficulties of integration not only of the guerilla force of ZANU (ZANLA), but also--and perhaps above all--that of ZAPU (ZIPRA).

The merger with the former Rhodesian security forces has definitely slowed down. A single integrated battalion seems operational at this moment. The assistance of 130 British military advisors has not permitted the acceleration of the change thus far. Many white army officers have preferred to leave, especially in response to attractive offers from South African units detailed to surveillance of the frontiers and set up as counter-guerrilla units. Five thousand former black guerrillas have already found jobs in the industrial and mining sectors. But the launching of agricultural cooperatives with the worker-soldiers has failed, since the former guerrillas refuse to exchange their submachine guns for pickaxes.

To try and solve the problem the government decided to evacuate the assembly camps where armed soldiers have been vegetating since the cease-fire on 4 January and giving trouble to the local police and white farmers in the vicinity. Of the 23,000 ZANLA partisans, 17,000 are being transferred in October to Chitungwiza, an African city whose construction is just completed, about 20 kilometers form Salisbury. Seven thousand men of ZIPRA are to be graudally regrouped not far from Bullawayo, their provincial capital. This double operation, begun in October, has already caused some commotion, especially at Chitungwiza, where African squatters hoped to occupy the new city. Some incidents have taken place and the population is worried all the more as the settlement of ZANLA guerrillas on a farm at Goromonzi, about 60 km east of Salisbury, has provoked many incidents, some farms and the police station having been the object of many armed attacks. The former guerrillas will be transferred to barracks after the rainy season. In theory the "boys" will have to turn in their arms in the depots. Near the large urban centers they will feel less isolated than in the bush--where they are convinced that they have been forgotten--and will have more distractions. Furthermore, it will be easier for the provincial police to identify the armed bandits who still are on the rampage in the Tribal Trust Lands, former African reserves.

The party of Mr Nkomo, minister of the interior without real powers, likewise constitutes a delicate situation. Some brawls have taken place regularly between

members of ZANU and ZAPU in the townships, especially Saturday evening at the drinking hour. This "weekend violence," as they call it here, has not yet taken on alarming proportions, even if the police--weakened by the departure of numerous white officers--are not always able to intervene.

For the moment, in spite of the bitterness of his electoral defeat, Mr Nkomo has never really given the impression that he was ready to break the electoral coalition. Knowing that he represents a minority--the Ndebeles of the southeast and east, at best 20 percent of the 7 million Zimbabweans--he can only play the unity card, in order to present himself, in case of a crisis, as the alternative. The old politician has chosen prudence. But he controls at the Gwai River, at the heart of Ndebele country and about 100 kilometers from the Zambian frontier, a veritable small army of intervention equipped with Soviet heavy equipment, including armored combat vehicles.

In addition, there are reportedly still up to 17,000 ZIPRA soldiers in their former bases within Zambia and especially within Angola. The problem is all the more difficult as Luanda and Lusaka, for the same reason as Mr Nkomo, maintain cordial relations with the Soviets, whereas Mr Mugabe, who was scarcely helped by Moscow during the war, still refuses the Kremlin overture for an embassy in Salisbury.

But the prime minister, in case of a trial of force with Mr Nkomo, can reportedly rely on some units of the former Rhodesian forces, still well officered and which play, thus far, a deterrent role. /"These are professional soldiers who will obey the orders of their government,"/ says a business man close to these white officers.

As for the European community--about 180,000 people--it poses a less thorny political problem. A minority cooperates actively with the government. Departures are at the rate of about 1,500 per month and should reportedly leap in December with the end of the school year. /"But the whites,"/ thinks a high official, /"have too many interests here to play the fool."/ Put differently, as long as their life style will not be affected by the political changes--and that is the case for the moment--they will not budge.

Definite Resumption of Production

At first Mr Mugabe's government was engaged in resettling the refugees from abroad and the people displaced within. The former have all been repatriated. Some 10 or so protected villages--into which the Rhodesian Army had consolidated them in order to better control them--are beginning to empty. /"We are returning them to their homes with a case of goods from which to feed themselves for several months and some seeds,"/ explains one of those in authority. Approximately 350,000 people are to benefit from these "care packages" this year.

In industry, the conflicts which had caused the strikes during the first weeks have been settled and some joint production committees have been set up. The minister of industry himself made a tour of the factories and mines to exhort the strikers not to demand too many large pay increases and to "sacrifice" their interests temporarily in the "national interest." He has succeeded in making himself heard. In the agricultural sector everything has been done to reassure the white farmers and to correct the price policy of the preceding government. The sectors in trouble

are those of meat--the production of which has been affected by very weak prices and which is temporarily rationed--as well as that of tobacco, of which Rhodesia was a large producer and whose culture is reviving. The healthy sectors are those of coffee, tea, and above all, cotton, of which the next harvest could be the best in a long time.

The situation with corn--basic food of the blacks--is a bit different. As far back as 1974 Salisbury produced on an average 1.4 million tons per year, half intended for local consumption and the remainder for export. In 1976 the closing of the Mozambican frontier, by forcing the Rhodesians to export through South Africa, a costly detour, encouraged a decrease in production. Since then there is a scarcity. This year, while still filling part of its contract with Zaire (32,000 tons were delivered before the intervention of the clause of "force majeure"), the government has had to import 150,000 tons of yellow South African corn. But this situation is being reversed. Starting in 1979, the authorities have raised prices in order to restore production which will start off again, after the intervening ceasefire, with the rainy season. Moreover the boost to the subsistence economy in the Tribal Trust Lands ought to reduce the requirements of the local market. In short, Zimbabwean economists count on the export of 350,000 tons for 1981, since the cultivated area has already been extended by more than 20 percent. At this rate, if climactic conditions are favorable, total production might reach 2 million tons. Starting in 1980, the rate of economic growth ought to become positive again. It will lie, according to expectations, between 4 and 7 percent after having been negative for several years. Imports, rigorously controlled, are increasing appreciable to meet the needs for new material of an economy which has survived for a very long time in semi-self-sufficiency. But the lifting of international sanctions has reduced considerably (by an average of 20 percent) the cost of exports and has opened some new markets. An astute policy of commercial promotion has likewise contributed to strengthening the cushion of foreign currencies in Zimbabwe. In order not to slow down reconstruction, the government tolerates a rather high rate of inflation (15 percent per year), but domestic consumption has already increased by 20 percent, another sign of health.

A Dramatic Lack of Executives

In this phase of reconstruction, the weaknesses of the economy are, first of all, the dramatic lack of key executives and skilled workers. Many white engineers or contractors are going to find other jobs for themselves on a flourishing South African market. Furthermore, reestablishment of communication with Mozambican ports takes time. Trains run again between Beira and Salisbury, but the Mozambican port can only accommodate freighters up to 5,000 tons, because of its sand bar and poor management. The other railway line, to Maputo, has been repaired on the Mozambican side where many bridges had been destroyed by Rhodesian fighter planes. But on the Zimbabwean side, where 73 km of rails had been dismantled to repair other major lines, the repairs will not be finished until November. It will take a year yet to extend to Mozambique the system of electronic control which allows several trains to use the rails simultaneously.

If reconstruction depends first of all on political stability, the fundamental weakness of the economy lies in the contrast between the subsistence economy of the Tribal Trust Lands (half of the territory where 4 million Africans live whose annual

income often falls to 200 F per person) and a modern agricultural, industrial and mining sector where the minimum salary has been increased since independence (an agricultural worker starts at 2400 F per year).

Mr Mugabe banks entirely, for the moment, on stability to attract foreign investments, to make the best use of the existing infrastructure, and to try to allay the fears of the key white personnel. On several occasions he has complained about the weakness of foreign aid, the total of which this year will reportedly not reach $200 million. The Westerners, he says have not kept their promises. The other handicap is the dependence on the South African giant: a debt of $250 million owed to the bankers of Johannesburg, the presence of 200,000 Zimbabweans in the South African mines, the utilization of the South African route for 90 percent of foreign trade, and the importance of South African interests in Zimbabwe.

If Mr Mugabe has not definitely renounced the creation of a more egalitarian society, he has chosen first to consolidate the foundation of his government. In this area, he has shown himself to be a skillful tactician, renouncing, temporarily no doubt, the nationalization of "key sectors" of the economy. Some unforseen delays are always imaginable and undoubtedly it will still take several years, in any case, to know if the experiment of "reconciliation" launched in April, will succeed. Nevertheless it will have been proven, in the meantime, that it was possible.

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DECEMBER 1, 1980

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